

GEHR HITS BACK AT M'CROSSON- PARKER DITCHERS

**He Takes Up the Charges Against
His Own Methods of
Getting Votes.**

There is a hot fight in Congress over the passage of the Hawaiian Ditch Bill and some sensational charges are made by Arthur C. Gehr and others against Col. Samuel Parker and his associates in favor of which the Mitchell Commission recommended the passage of the Kohala Ditch Bill.

In a review of the statement presented to the Senate Committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico, which had consideration of the bill already passed by the House, Gehr says:—

Sirs: I desire to bring to your attention the wrong and injustice which will be done, not only to me and my associates, but to the homesteaders and property owners in Hawaii, by the passage of Bill H. R. 11,997, which grants to a private corporation, the Hawaii Ditch Co. Ltd., the right to construct ditches to divert water from the public domain.

The bill is designed to avoid submitting to the laws and customs of Hawaii, under which they would have to compete at public auction with others, giving all an equal chance, thus securing better terms for the users of the water.

Your Subcommittee has reported this bill favorably on the ground of priority of right in the Hawaii Ditch Co.

I think that the testimony, apparently disregarded, and to which your attention is herein called, will bear out my objections to the passage of this measure.

He then reviews the evidence adduced before the commission and says that the protest of the planters was disregarded. In this connection he refers to the great stress laid upon the petition of Kohala property owners, and says:—

The planters of Kohala, after learning the facts from the record, saw that they had been induced to sign a petition which was so presented to them that they supposed that their interests were protected, when, in fact, the contrary was the case, and, on the 16th of October, 1902, they signed a statement for presentation to the Subcommittee, saying that they had signed the petition and the subsequent endorsement thereof, for the Hawaii Ditch Co., "under a misapprehension of the facts concerning the ditch proposition," disapproving of the pending bill, withdrawing their approval thereof, and approving the amendment proposed by Senator Foraker.

The original of this statement was presented to the Chairman of your Subcommittee about November 1, 1902, but it is not included in the record, nor is any mention made in the report, either of this statement nor of the original petition and contention regarding the same.

The petition from the planters accompanies the report. Gehr asks that the testimony of Mr. McCrosson before the full committee in Washington be disregarded on the ground that he refused to repeat the testimony under oath in Honolulu where it could have been contradicted.

Mr. Gehr also claims priority of right in the matter of surveying the Kohala district and then explains the attitude of the government officials by saying that it was their intention only to offer the license at public auction.

As to charges of corruption Mr. Gehr says:—

Intimations and statements more or less direct, have been made by Mr. McCrosson, Mr. McClanahan and Samuel Parker, alleging impropriety of conduct between Gehr and the officials of the Territory of Hawaii. Those made by Mr. McCrosson late in October, 1902, and communicated by Gehr to the Chairman of the Subcommittee, in a letter under date of Nov. 1, 1902, were plain and direct charges of corruption of public officials of the Territory of Hawaii, and are worthy of investigation and report.

McCrosson claimed to have positive proof this time of the same, but so far he has not, at least openly, preferred these charges.

It is possible that his reason for neglect to prefer these charges up to the present time is that Gehr, in San Francisco, stated to McCrosson that the charges were absolutely false; that McCrosson knew them to be false; and that he, Gehr, would hold responsible for criminal libel anyone who should make these charges under oath, so that there might be some show to find a father for the libel.

At a public hearing in Honolulu, Gehr requested the committee to investigate these charges. In the letter to the Chairman of the Subcommittee, dated Nov. 1, 1902, above referred to, Gehr again asked the Committee to look into and report on these charges.

In default of such investigation and report, Gehr holds that they should be counted for naught against him or the officials of the Territory, and that the authors thereof should be held in contempt, as those unentitled to respectful consideration.

He says further:—"In other words, Col. Parker, Ballou and McClanahan, were willing to join forces with Gehr et al. because of their supposed improper relations with the government officials, and Parker and McClanahan admit that they were willing to condone and profit by FELONY."

In conclusion the letter to the Senate says:—

Samuel Parker is the "Deus ex Machina" of the Hawaii Ditch Co. Samuel Parker is the ex-Prime Minister in the cabinet of the former King of Hawaii.

Samuel Parker is the owner of leases of large tracts of government lands which were issued under the monarchy for long terms, and at very low rentals (a condition which does not obtain under the present government of the Territory of Hawaii for lands of that class, and a condition which is severely deprecated by the officials of the Territory, and by your Subcommittee).

Samuel Parker (the Hawaii Ditch Co.) now asks Congress to grant him additional rights to the lands of the Territory of Hawaii, in fact, the large part of the remaining government lands in the District of Kohala, on terms which are much more advantageous to him than those the Governor and the Land Commissioner for the Territory were willing to concede to him and Gehr and to which both Samuel Parker and Gehr assented in September, 1901.

See copy of license accepted by Parker and Gehr, as shown on pages

(Continued on page 5.)

REPUBLICANS CAUCUS ON HOUSE OFFICIALS

**Discuss Plans for Two Hours But Adjourn to
Permit Executive Committee to
Make Recommendations.**

After more than two hours, consumed in the discussion of ways and means, the caucus of majority members of the House held at Republican headquarters last evening, for the purpose of considering the filling of places in the organization of the lower house of the legislature, adjourned until this evening at 7:30 o'clock at the same place. Nothing was done beyond the choosing of the Rev. S. W. Kekuewa of Hawaii, as chaplain.

The meeting was long and earnest. There were many factors entering into the discussions and the nineteen members present displayed the greatest interest and the highest feeling in all that was said and done. Only Henry E. Jaeger of Kauai, was absent from the meeting, and it is expected that he will be present this evening, thus bringing the full strength of the party. The only other person present during the entire evening was Prince Cupid, who as the leader of the party was invited to stay after the caucus was formally organized.

It became evident early in the evening that there had been reached an understanding between certain members, and the backers of Jonah Kumalae for the speakership were confident that nothing could prevent his election on the first ballot. To make sure of their results it was voted early, after a full understanding of the matter on the part of every member of the House, that the party should stick together, and that the men chosen on the part of the caucus, should receive the full strength of the Republican majority on the organization of the body on Wednesday.

It was developed too that Kumalae would have even more votes for it was announced during yesterday that Home Rulers had agreed to vote for him. It was said at the instigation of Jesse P. Makinani. The solidity of the strength of Kumalae was said to be as wide as the active part taken in the fight by Senator W. C. Achi, who personally canvassed even up to the time of the caucus for his partner. There had been held during the day a caucus on the basis of the election of Kumalae, at which the committees were made up, all ready for announcement if the caucus should act.

There was, however, some opposition, having for its object the election of John Gandall, of Kauai. The Island of Oahu with only seven members of the House, against 13 from out of town, having as well the control of the Senate organization, was placed at a disadvantage, and it was a close struggle.

When consideration of the candidates for the various places was taken up it was found that there had been made no recommendations from the executive committee of the party, and Secretary Atkinson was called in. He was not able to bind the committee as no action had been taken, and all that he could do was to ask that there be given time for a meeting of that committee, at which action as to recommendations might be made.

Prince Kuhio was called into the matter and advocated this action. He said that it was the work of the committee which carried the election, and he wished to see some recognition of it. This decided the members and the caucus adjourned to meet again. The call for the meeting of the executive committee was issued for 4 o'clock this afternoon, at which time a list of candidates for the places will be submitted.

LEGISLATURE HAS PLANS.

The members of the majority party in the Lower House are devoting their attention principally to the county bill, and while they agree that there will be many more matters which will come before the session, they do not believe the time has come for making known their intentions for general legislation. Jonah Kumalae has some ideas which he will press. He said last evening that he thought it necessary that there be some restrictions on the presence within the fire limits of lumber piles. He said that if no wooden buildings were permitted within this district, there could not in reason be any lumber piles within the same limits. He will endeavor also to have the waterfront made more attractive by the changing of the unsightly piles so as to offer a pleasing sight to tourists.

W. W. Harris will devote much of his attention to the building laws, the licensing of engineers, and to the Torrens land bill, which he will introduce.

Frank Andrade will devote his attention to the land bill, too, but probably will give much time to the reforms in legal procedure which are advocated by the Chief Justice.

Henry Vida has bills for the bettering of the roads in the Fifth District, and as well a license law.

William Aylett will endeavor to secure the county bill in its best form, and to have certain amendments which will be of value to the people in doing away with any possible class distinctions.

A. P. Chillingworth will have his license bill and certain of the legal procedure measures on his hands.

John Gandall will devote his attention principally to the roads and bridges

of Kauai, and will give some attention to the control of schools under the county law.

Eric A. Knudsen proposes to devote his attention to general legislation after he has worked hard and long for the Island of Kauai, not having any pet measures to press.

Samuel Kellinoh has a number of matters referring to the bettering of the Maui roads and bridges, and as well will make a hard fight for the Lahaina-luna school.

James D. Lewis will devote his attention principally to the harbor and road improvements of Hilo, not having any measure of general importance to draw his attention from his own district.

W. J. Wright wants three counties on Hawaii, with Hilo and Puna in one, the Kona and Kau in another, and the Kohala and Hamakua in the third. He will work, too, for a franchise for the Kona-Kau Railroad, and as well for a franchise for a new telephone company for the island.

Frank Greenwell will try and secure county government in its best form, and will devote his attention otherwise to improvements for his district.

S. K. Kalli said that his time would be given principally to the appropriations for Kauai, after the principal bill of the session, which seemed to be the general sentiment of the Hawaiian members.

SENATORS AND BILLS.

Senators, generally speaking, have not their bills in shape as yet. The fact is that there is a feeling on their part that there should be action given first to the county measure, and then general legislation might well be taken up.

Senator Achi said that he would devote his attention to the license law, and would try to secure its passage. He thought there should be more revenue secured by the Territory, and that in this way the need could be met.

Senator Isenberg will have charge of the plumbing regulations bill and other measures which will have to do with better sanitary and building laws.

Senator McCandless will, in addition to work for roads in Ewa and Waimanalo, try and secure a franchise for railroad extension through the Kalihi valley and thence down the other side of the Island to Kahuku to connect with the road now in operation.

Senator Dickey will devote much of his attention to the license system, he favoring local option.

Senator Baldwin said that he did not think there could be any forecast made of legislation, and that he had not formulated any measures which he would press.

All the members of both houses expressed the opinion that there would be bills making operative all the planks in the Republican platform.

HOME RULERS PLEASED.

There have been several meetings of Home Rule members now in the city, but there has not been definite action, according to one of the older members, Senator John T. Brown said yesterday that he was pleased personally with the county bill and that he thought there would be many Home Rule votes for the measure as it will be presented to the Legislature. As to the opinion out of town, he said there was a general belief that the bill had in it the principal features for which everyone was striving, and it would be satisfactory to the people at large.

M. K. Kealawa said that the sentiment among many of the Home Rule members was that the Republicans should take the lead in introducing measures, and that when they were good ones and appealed to the sentiments of the Home Rulers there would be no objections raised on their part, but on the other hand the bills would have general support.

HALLS READY FOR MEMBERS.

Both the Senate Chamber and the Hall for the House of Representatives are in readiness for the opening of the session tomorrow.

The Senate Chamber will allow of no accommodations for spectators, and it will be rather crowded even for the Senators alone. The President's chair is on a raised platform at the Ewa end of the chamber, which was formerly the Secretary's office. The Secretary's desk is directly below that of the president and there is a double row of two desks each facing the president's chair. On either side is a row of four desks making the fourteen required in addition to that of the president.

The press table has been placed at the Wai-kiki end and there is hardly room for a half dozen ordinary chairs in addition. There is plenty of light in the room, however, and with open windows there should not be much suffering because of the narrow quarters.

The room in the Ewa corner of the building opening into the Senate Chamber and now occupied by the electoral registrar has been set aside for the use of President Crabbie, and there is one other smaller room for the accommodation of the secretary. Committee room accommodations are sadly lacking.

BLIZZARD RAGING IN EAST, SOUTH AND MIDDLE WEST

**A Son of Former President Garfield
Becomes Commissioner of Cor-
porations Under New Law.**

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

CHICAGO, Feb. 16.—Blizzard storms are raging in the East, Middle West and South. There are general blockades of traffic and stock is perishing in various western states. The thermometer is below zero. The southern rivers are rising and floods are feared, particularly in the lower Mississippi valley.

Commissioner of Corporations.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—James R. Garfield will be Commissioner of Corporations in the Department of Commerce. He is a member of the United States Civil Service Commission to which he was appointed by President Roosevelt. He is the second son of the late President Garfield and is a comparatively young man. For some time he practiced law with his brother, Harry A. Garfield, at Cleveland. While a member of the Ohio Legislature he secured the passage of the Garfield Corrupt Practices law.

Mate and Captain in Trouble.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 16.—The inspectors of hulls and boilers have deprived Mate Olsen of his license and suspended Captain Pogue for a month because of their conduct at the time the Crescent City was wrecked.

Aid for the Sufferers.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 16.—The O. S. S. Mariposa sailed today with supplies for the sufferers by the tidal wave that swept the Tuamotu islands in the South Seas.

Our Venezuela Claim.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—The Government may ask Queen Wilhelmina to select an umpire to decide upon the American claims against Venezuela.

Australia's Hot Wave.

VANCOUVER, Feb. 16.—A heat wave in Australia is burning all vegetation and undoing the advantages of the recent rainfall.

Lawton's Monument.

MANILA, Feb. 16.—The monument erected on the spot where General Lawton was killed has been unveiled.

Philippine Currency Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—The Philippine Currency bill has passed the Senate.

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES FROM ASSOCIATED PRESS

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—Refined sugar was advanced five points today.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 16.—The collier Florence has been posted on the Merchants' Exchange as missing.

HAVANA, Cuba, Feb. 16.—President Palma today signed the agreement granting the United States rights to coaling stations in Cuba.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 16.—President Roosevelt today sent to the Senate for confirmation the nomination of George B. Cortelyou to be Secretary of the new Department of Commerce.

CARACAS, Venezuela, Feb. 16.—The Venezuelan vessels captured by the Allies during the blockade are being turned over to the Consuls of the United States.

ROME, Italy, February 16.—It is announced that the policy of Italy in the Balkan matter is to prevent any modification of the status quo, and the efforts of the Italian Government will be directed to this end, without regard to the benefit to any of the powers.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 16.—The Senate Judiciary Committee has reported the Littlefield Trust publicity bill recently passed by the House. The committee has amended the bill in several important particulars. The radical features are distasteful to the Senate, and it is doubtful if the bill can pass in the form in which it came from the House.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 16.—The protocol of the United States for settlement of international claims against Venezuela is being prepared. It provides for a commission composed of one representative from each country interested. In event of disagreement the King of Spain is to appoint an umpire. The protocols of other claimants will conform to that of the United States.

LONDON, February 16.—Despite the denials of the Austrian officials the report is repeated here that Austria has mobilized forty thousand troops on the Balkan border. It is believed that armed intervention in the rapidly approaching trouble between Turkey and Bulgaria is inevitable, and developments are watched with the keenest interest. The British Parliament has assembled, and the crisis is regarded as graver every day.

PAT CROWE FOUND IN LIVERPOOL CITY

Long Sought Abductor of Young Cudahy Comes to Light at Last.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS)

OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 13.—Pat Crowe, the famous pugilist who is alleged to have been the kidnapper of young Edward Cudahy who was abducted, ransomed, and returned to his father, the millionaire pork packer of Omaha, has been located in Liverpool, England, after a search that has extended over the whole world.

The young son of Omaha Millionaire Cudahy was kidnapped three years ago. His abductors demanded \$25,000 from Cudahy before they would give up the youth and promised to do all sorts of dire things to the boy if this was not forthcoming. Cudahy drove into the country, handed over the coin to agents of the kidnappers, and on the day following the boy was returned home. Since that time no expense has been spared in an effort to capture the kidnappers.

William A. Pinkerton of Chicago says that Pat Crowe is an Irish-American and worked when a young man around the packing houses of Omaha and was city salesman for Cudahy. He developed into a hoodlum and was arrested for many petty offenses. In 1887 a man went to the house of a woman in Chicago—known as "Diamond Annie"—and robbed her of her necklace and earrings. Her cries for assistance brought the porter of the house, who was shot and seriously wounded by the robber, who made his escape. Two days after the police were notified by a pawnbroker that certain diamonds had been left with him, and he believed them to be the ones stolen from the woman. He notified the officers later that the man had returned and two policemen went to the shop and attempted to arrest the robber. Both officers were shot down and the man ran out, shooting every one who attempted to interfere. He was tripped by a newsboy and fell, and before he could recover was arrested by citizens. He was sent to the penitentiary for fifteen years, but was pardoned by Governor Altgeld after serving five years. He was next heard from in Minneapolis, where he perpetrated a daring street robbery and got away. He then went to Denver, where he entered a prominent jewelry store and stole a tray of diamonds. He ran with it but fell and was captured. He gave bail and ran away. He was arrested in Atlantic, Ia., for a robbery, but broke jail. He was arrested for a train robbery at St. Joseph, Mo., but broke jail there and took all the prisoners with him. He was later arrested by the Pinkerton agency in Cincinnati and taken back to Denver, where the case against him was compromised. He was arrested in St. Louis for working the "short change" game and served a short term in jail. He was later arrested in Chicago for complicity in the Northwestern Railway robbery, but proved an alibi. Rewards amounting to \$25,000 were offered by Cudahy for the capture of the kidnappers.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—It is estimated by the Russian ambassador that there are 100,000 destitute persons in Finland.

A correspondent writing from St. Petersburg in the latter part of December gave the following particulars of the situation there:

"The average grain crop gathered in Finland is valued at \$30,000,000. The estimated value of the 1902 crop is \$26,000,000. While this loss is generally distributed throughout Finland, it is almost total in the northern third of the country, where are the provinces of Uleaborg, Kuopio, Vasa, St. Michel and portions of Viborg.

"Peas and beans generally have failed, and the potato crop has not been gathered, the hay has rotted or been swept away by floods. So complete was the failure of vegetation that dead birds by the hundreds have been found in the forests. The present crop failure is the worst that has been experienced for the last fifty years.

"The unripe rye and barley which the people are forced to use make a bitter bread, which even the hungry horses refuse to eat. In some parts of the country bread is baked from barley husks and straw, mixed with a little flour, and is purchased by the needy people with their hoarded savings. Such bread contains very little nutrition and is extremely unwholesome. The peasants have expended all their money for flour and consequently are unable to buy clothing.

"It is estimated that 400,000 people will be entirely without food after Christmas."

CHICAGO, Feb. 13.—Three turf investment exchanges were raided today by the police and many arrests made. A large number of such companies have been organized of late. The investors are promised large weekly interest on their money. The companies use the money in betting on the races and in bribing trainers and jockeys so that they can always have a sure thing to bet on.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—A warrant has been issued against Count Maurice de Bosdori for forging the name of Pierpont Morgan to securities.

BUDAPEST, Feb. 13.—In a hurricane which passed over this city today sixty persons were injured and great damage done to property.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 13.—Max Thelan of the California State University won the intercollegiate debate today for the Carnot medal.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 13.—The Coal Strike Commission has ended its hearings and will render its decision in March.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 13.—There is extreme cold weather throughout the State.

MAZATLAN, Feb. 13.—There were two deaths from bubonic plague in the city today and forty-four in the lazaretto.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The Venezuelan protocols have been signed and the blockade of the allies raised.

VIENNA, Austria, Feb. 13.—Bulgaria has made a semi-official denial that troops are being mobilized.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 13.—Insurance on the Florence, overdue at Honolulu, was quoted today at ninety per cent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 13.—Senator Elkins' bill amending the Interstate Commerce Law was passed by the House of Representatives today.

ROME, Italy, Feb. 13.—Cardinal Martini, formerly Apostolic Delegate to the United States, has been appointed by the Pope a member of the Congregation of Rites.

BERLIN, Germany, Feb. 13.—Germany has declined to purchase the Chilean warships of which a proffer was recently made. It is held that the ships are not of sufficiently modern type.

OLDEST WHITE WOMAN IN HAWAII OBSERVES HER NINETY-NINTH BIRTHDAY



Mother Gulick, the Oldest White Woman in Hawaii.

(From Sunday's Daily.)

In the same year that Alexander Hamilton fell in his duel with Aaron Burr, there was born a baby girl in the town of Lebanon, Conn., who is now known throughout Hawaii as Mother Gulick. Today she celebrates her ninety-ninth birthday, having been born on February 15, 1804, when Jefferson was President of the United States. For more than fifty years Mother Gulick has resided in Honolulu and is now the oldest white woman in the Hawaiian Islands. Those who remember Mother Gulick's birthday was approaching have been looking forward to a visit to her today at the home of her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Sarepta Gulick, Gulick avenue, Kailua.

Mother Gulick still retains her faculties to a marked degree and when seen by an Advertiser representative yesterday was engaged in running a sewing machine. It is her daily custom to read one of her favorite journals or papers, and while speaking of her past experiences she glanced occasionally at a new copy of the Missionary Herald, the reading matter being absorbed easily without any apparent effort. Since the inauguration of the electric car system she has taken frequent late afternoon rides to Manoa and Nuuanu Valley, but so far has not gone out to Kapiolani Park.

Mother Gulick was the daughter of

General Thomas, a hero of the war of 1812. General Thomas built a fort at Lebanon and commanded the garrison during a portion of the war. In 1880, when seventy-six years of age, Mother Gulick travelled from Hawaii to Lebanon all alone and visited the old fort which she remembers very well during the 1812 days. She graduated from the Lafayette School and when but a young woman travelled by stage across the country to Lexington, Kentucky, where she was assistant in another Lafayette School conducted by her cousin for young Southern women. She was proficient in teaching painting and drawing. She also taught in Tennessee and in this way became acquainted with General, afterward President Andrew Jackson, and his family. When the General was injured in a stage accident she assisted in caring for him.

Mother Gulick, visited Washington and has pleasant recollections of going through the White House. When she came around the Horn to Hawaii, she and her husband went to Waialua where he conducted a boarding school. Later on Mother Gulick taught a boarding school in Honolulu near the Kawaiahae church, and among her scholars were Hon. Samuel Parker, Sam Macy and E. B. Friel.

Mother Parker, one of surviving "Missionary Mothers," is now ninety-five years of age, and is the second oldest white woman in Hawaii.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 13.—Minister Bowen expects that the Venezuelan protocols will be signed tonight at the British Embassy. A temporary delay was caused by Italy demanding an increase in the first payment similar to that of Germany. It finally waived this claim and it is anticipated that the last chapter in the negotiations will be closed this evening.

MANILA, P. I., Feb. 14.—The Moro stronghold at Bayan has submitted peacefully to the American forces.

A concerted movement of the Constabulary against the ladrones is imminent. A hard fight is expected.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 14.—The Elkins anti-Trust Bill passed by Congress has gone to the President for signature. This is the first of the many Trust bills introduced at this session to successfully run the gauntlet of Congress. It is anticipated that Roosevelt will sign the bill.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 14.—President Roosevelt today signed the bill creating a Department of Commerce, also the General Staff Bill. Labor Commissioner Carroll D. Wright is prominently mentioned as the head of the new Department which will be represented by an additional member in the Cabinet.

LONDON, England, Feb. 14.—Following the signing of the protocols, orders have been issued to warships to raise the blockade of Venezuelan ports. There is naturally great rejoicing throughout Venezuela. Between the Powers and the revolutionists the people have suffered great privation and much financial loss. Large cargoes of supplies are on the way.

AGENT MAY COME TO SETTLE FIRE CLAIMS AND BONDS

A new feature was added to the Fire Claims outlook yesterday upon the receipt of a message from Mr. Pratt from Washington, which may mean that the settlement is nearer at hand than anyone now thinks. The message however is so close that it is not understood by any one and the commissioner of the commercial bodies has been asked to repeat his facts in extenso, at once, for information of the authorities here.

The cablegram received by W. W. Hall is as follows: "Awaiting Dole's instructions. Arrangements perfecting sending disbursing agent to Honolulu with bonds and money. Must pay all expenses here?"

It is thought that the reference to the prospective coming of an agent with the forms of the bonds and the cash appropriated under the bill which was passed, is an answer to the request of Governor Dole, and that if the Treasury and Interior departments get together they will have a man come out, who will be able to approve the transcripts and contracts with attorneys as well.

Secretary Carter said last evening that he hoped that there would be received full information very soon, as the action which was outlined in message would simplify the situation, and would make it possible for the whole affair to be settled up immediately. He said that he was not able to say just what might be done here with the million, as the bonds had not been negotiated, but probably there might be made some arrangement that would permit the application of the appropriation of federal cash without delay. After the receipt of the message from Mr. Pratt, there being much in doubt as to its meaning, a message was sent to him asking that he repeat his dispatch, sending it fully, so that there would be no possible misconstruction of its meaning. This is expected to arrive today. As to the expenses, owing to the importance of the matter, it is not thought there will be any delay on the part of the Legislature in meeting the outlay of cash necessary to make possible the immediate payment of the money.

BRITISH COLUMN TAKES A NIGERIA STRONGHOLD

Cortelyou Goes Into President Roosevelt's Cabinet—A Great Meteor Falls In Utah.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS)

LONDON, Feb. 14.—The punitive expedition to Nigeria has occupied Kano. In a sharp engagement twelve British were wounded and three hundred natives killed.

Kano is one of the most remarkable of African cities. Its high walls inclose a population of one hundred thousand people, who live in houses built of mud. The streets are well laid out and lined with trees. The city has thirteen gates (which are always closed at sunset), and is some twelve or fourteen miles in circumference. On the whole, it lies four square, but some of the walls are a little irregular.

The city has a King of its own, who was recently described as follows by an Englishman:

"Those who visit the king of Kano on his throne must take off their shoes, and even their stockings, and bow their heads to the ground. Three hours an English mission waited at the palace gates, and then—a low murmur arose, a pathway was suddenly cut, and a magnificent warrior pranced up and drew rein at our feet. This was the waziri, the second man in the kingdom. The palace, a splendid specimen of mud architecture, was a mass of people, and the court yards were crammed. While we stood in the judgment hall, which was thronged with well-dressed men squatting on the floor, suddenly all the instruments of music burst forth, our umbrellas were snatched from our hands, and we were hurried into the king's splendid audience chamber. At the far end, on a rich red dais, was seated the king, wearing a black rawni, which covered everything but his eyes. He is said to be about thirty years of age and to be quite white but he is more probably copper colored."

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The President has decided to appoint his secretary, George B. Cortelyou, Secretary of Commerce.

Mr. Cortelyou's rise to a cabinet position has been rapid and unusual. Says the Saturday Evening Post:

There is a man out in Ottumwa, Iowa, a quiet citizen retired from active life, who by a very small act turned Mr. Cortelyou into the path which has led him steadily up to the present remarkable career. This man was entering the office of his brother in New York one day when he narrowly missed colliding with a young man whose seemingly desperately discouraged state of mind made him careless of his direction. When the gentleman stepped into the office he questioned his brother as to what he had done to the young man to cause him to be so downhearted. "I did nothing," was the answer, "except to tell him that I had nothing for him to do. He applied for work."

"What can he do?"

"He is a stenographer."

"Send your office boy after him immediately," which was very quickly done, and young Mr. Cortelyou (for it was he) stood before the two men.

"You are a stenographer?" was asked him.

"Yes, sir."

"How soon can you go to work?"

"This minute."

"All right. Hurry right over to the Post Office Department. I just left there, and while I was in the office I heard them say that they needed a stenographer badly. I think you will be in time to get the place."

It is needless to say that Mr. Cortelyou hurried. He got the place.

CARACAS, Feb. 15.—There is great rejoicing here over the signing of the protocols and the raising of the blockade. President Castro has telegraphed congratulations to Minister Bowen. The Matos revolution is thought to be ended. It has developed that Andrew Carnegie offered to furnish \$360,000 to satisfy the German claims but Minister Bowen refused.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The House has passed the Sundry Civil Bill with three hundred private pensions, which is the record for this kind of legislation.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The President has appointed as members of the Alaska Boundary Commission, Secretary Root and Senators Lodge and Turner.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 14.—It is stated that former Congressman Woods will succeed John P. Irish as naval officer at this port.

DENVER, Feb. 14.—Five thousand cattle are starving in Colorado owing to the severe weather and the inaccessibility of forage.

SALT LAKE, Feb. 15.—An immense meteor fell near the town of Brigham producing an earthquake effect.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—The police have raided the local turf concerns, making many arrests.

MAZATLAN, Feb. 15.—The epidemic of bubonic plague is increasing.

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 14.—The cold weather in this part of California has damaged fruit but slightly.

PANAMA, Feb. 14.—Colonel Robert Uribe has suicided. General Uribe is still active.

VIENNA, Austria, Feb. 14.—The Archduchess Elizabeth, mother of the Queen Regent Maria Christiana of Spain, is dead.

ROME, Italy, Feb. 14.—Periodical reports of the failing health of the Pope are refuted by the remarkably good health which His Holiness is enjoying.

SOFIA, Feb. 14.—Officers of the Macedonian revolutionary committee in Bulgaria have been arrested. The government has placed a military cordon on the Macedonian border to demonstrate the readiness of Bulgaria to fulfill its international obligations.

NEW YORK, N. Y., Feb. 14.—Wm. J. Bryan was in this city today in conference with Democratic leaders. He has issued a statement announcing that he positively will not be a candidate for the Presidential nomination in the next campaign.

BERLIN, Germany, Feb. 14.—Great satisfaction over the outcome of the Venezuelan affair is manifest in the official circles of Germany. Though starting out on an equal footing with Great Britain and Italy, Germany finds herself the most-favored of the Allies by the final terms of settlement. The radical policy of Emperor William, which caused widespread comment and aroused fear for the results, is now hailed as a master stroke of statesmanship.

TO REPLACE WRIGHT'S SHORTAGE

Treasurer A. N. Kepoikai has presented his annual report to Governor Doie together with the recommendations he desires to be made to the legislature.

The treasurer's report deals almost exclusively with statistics and shows the amount of money collected and expended during the past two years, and up to the first day of January, 1933.

Treasurer Kepoikai asks that the legislature make an appropriation to reimburse the Chinese fund for the money taken by Treasurer Wright.

In his report he says: "I further recommend the reimbursement of the amount of \$17,949.91 due the Chinese fund, being the amount of my predecessor's I. O. U's." This is the only reference in the report to Wright's embezzlement.

Mr. Kepoikai reports the receipts from July 1st, 1931 to June 30, 1932 as \$2,473,172; from which must be deducted special road tax and land sales, \$102,389; leaving the total receipts, \$2,370,783; from this is deducted the warrants paid, \$2,159,646; still outstanding June 30, \$297,427; showing an increase of expenditure of \$86,290 over the actual receipts of the government for one year.

Because of this increase the treasurer was compelled to borrow funds. When he took office there were \$832,739.05 on hand which is the only available cash and is not enough to meet the demand. A recommendation is made that the legislature be appealed to to enact revenue laws and to reenact the existing license law.

A further recommendation is made for an appropriation to meet the running expenses of the tax bureau to June 30th of this year and also of the tax appeal court.

Treasurer Kepoikai recommends a total appropriation of \$456,399 for his department, to be divided as follows:

Expenses treasury, including Salaries, \$3,600

Tax bureau, 150,000

Bureau of Conveyance, 27,840

Incidentals, 244,700

This last amount includes the \$17,949 taken by Treasurer Wright, and also the sum of \$200,000 which is asked for the payment of an installment on the Territory's debt.

The report shows also the total amount collected in taxes for the six months ending December 30th. This amounted to \$1,350,111.35 and was divided as follows: Oahu, \$781,907.80; Maui, Molokai and Lanai, \$150,851.82; Hawaii, \$281,406.21; Kauai and Nihoa, \$135,945.50.

The total income tax collected was \$185,135.63, of which Oahu paid almost all of it. Oahu paid \$166,006.27; Hawaii, \$9,492; Maui, Molokai and Lanai, \$3,728.18; and Kauai and Nihoa, \$5,907.89.

GOSSIP ABOUT W. O. SMITH'S VIITS

The San Francisco Chronicle of February 6th prints this from its Washington correspondent:

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—Some little mystery surrounds the visit here of W. O. Smith of Honolulu, who came from the island paradise at breakneck speed on the ostensible errand of heading off legislation providing for a national leper settlement on Molokai. As Congress has not at any time during the session had the slightest intention of passing such an act, and as the people of Hawaii were informed of this fact, Smith's haste in coming here was somewhat extraordinary.

Now a story is current that the opposition to making Molokai a national leper colony was deftly worked up by Hawaiian politicians and financiers who hope to get a ditch bill through Congress. It is said the plan was to make a show of desperate resistance to the leper scheme, which would be quickly withdrawn on the assurance that the ditch bill would receive favorable consideration. Smith is not charged with complicity in this scheme.

Senator Burton of Kansas has championed several matters desired by the Hawaiian planters, notably that of importing Chinese semi-slave laborers, but his efforts have met no encouragement in either branch of Congress. Congress, in fact, is too busy dodging offensive treaties and concocting trust legislation to bother with the territories. Hawaii has a reputation, too, in Washington, of being the center of expert political manipulators, and while this reputation is no doubt undeserved, anything proposed from that territory will be rigidly scrutinized. Senator Mitchell is authority for the statement that no further legislation whatever concerning Hawaii will be considered during this session.

WEAVER IS TO BE ANDREWS' ASSISTANT

P. L. Weaver, who has been engaged in the practice of the law here for many years, will be appointed Assistant Attorney General by Attorney General Andrews. Mr. Weaver has been endorsed by the Republican Central committee, and his appointment was directly due to the approval of that body. It is the intention of Attorney General Andrews and Deputy Peters to attend to the court work, while the assistant will have charge of the office work.

Vice-Governor Wright of the Philippines has left Washington for his home in Tennessee and expects to sail shortly for Manila from San Francisco via Honolulu.

LIQUOR MEN HAVE A BILL

Prepare Plans to Control the Trade.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

Liquor men of Hawaii are watching the course of discussion of the bills which have been prepared for submission to the Legislature with interest, and when the time comes for the presentation of measures they will not be behind. Such a bill as will represent the opinions of the majority of the dealers in liquors has been drawn, approved by the executive committee of the Hawaiian Protective Association, the organization of the dealers in liquors, and will be read before the caucus of Republicans very soon.

The proposed bill is one which has in it much that will appeal to the men who recognize the inequality of the present law, and although it does not have in it all the ideas which have been advanced by men in the business, has the support of the majority of the members of the Association. There is one feature, however, which is not in the bill which has attracted the attention of many liquor dealers, and while the association does not intend to make any fight at this time, many individual members are ready to take up the struggle. This is the clause which gives to druggists the right to sell liquors at retail in unlimited amounts. The dealers in liquors will make representations which may have the effect of setting a limit upon the amount of liquor which may be sold, or defining the right to sell, making perhaps a physicians prescription necessary for securing liquor from a druggist.

President Rothwell of the Protective Association yesterday gave the following summary of the bill which is to be presented as being the one having the support of the liquor men:

"The bill has been prepared especially with a view to conformity with the provisions of the proposed new county bill as submitted by the Republican County and Municipal Commission, and provides for the repeal of all liquor laws at present on the statute books, many of which have become inoperative and obsolete by common consent and custom, which fact in itself is the strongest argument that they were no longer suitable for the advanced ideas and prevailing conditions in Hawaii. Many of the restrictive provisions of former legislation have been retained, and there has been no act or section eliminated that would thereby result in lessening legitimate government control, or in any reduction of its revenue. On the contrary, the bill as presented, with the endorsement of all legitimate liquor interests, provides methods for increased and complete supervision by properly constituted authority over the entire traffic, and will prove by virtue of higher penalties for infringement of the statutes, a distinct and valuable assistance in the suppression of the illicit sale of intoxicating liquors.

"Three classes of licenses are provided for, each with definite and specific limitations. The fees for all licenses are sufficiently high to warrant reasonable responsibility of the applicant, as well as to insure increased revenue to the government.

"The authority to grant liquor licenses pending the passage of the county bill, is vested in a board of officers of the Territory, consisting of the Treasurer, Superintendent of Public Works and High Sheriff. After the passage of the county bill this authority is exercised by the board of supervisors for each county, thus practically introducing a liberal form of local option.

"A proper and sufficient form of bond is provided for all licenses, which are divided as follows: Wholesale license, \$500 per annum; dealer's license, \$500 per annum; retailer's license in districts of the first class, or being within a radius of three miles from a first or second class postoffice, \$1,000 per annum; retailer's license in districts of the second class, or without the above radius, \$500 per annum. None are transferable as to holder, but change of location may be obtained, in case of fire or otherwise, on approval of the board of officers.

"Manufacture of liquor is provided for, under proper restrictions and upon payment of license.

"Due restrictions and ample penalties for infringement of any of the provisions of the act are enumerated under the several sections of Chapter 8 of this bill, the illicit sale being punishable first with a fine of \$250, which increases afterward.

"Temporary licenses are provided for under Chapter 9, Section 43, and are intended to legalize the sale of liquors on special occasions of celebration and places of public recreation; the section, however, leaves the approval in the control of the society or organization in charge of such celebration.

"Chapter 10 defines the meaning of the term 'intoxicating liquors' and the limitations of time that are expressed by 'Sunday' under the act.

"Chapter 11 provides repeal of all laws, both specified and unspecified, that are in conflict with the act.

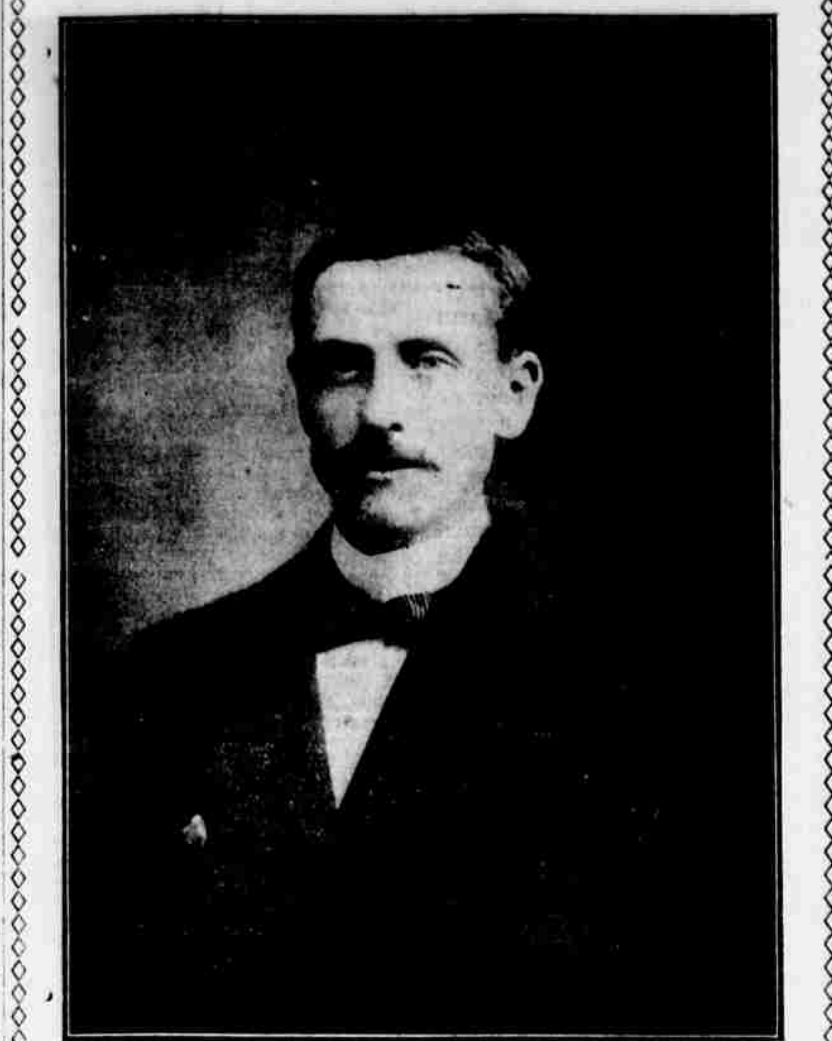
"The association appreciates the courtesy extended by the Republican committee in the invitation to present our views, and will hold itself in readiness, through its representatives, to meet any special or regular committee for discussion and conference."

Mission is Established.

Bishop Hesterick has succeeded in establishing an Episcopal church in Hilo which will be known as St. James chapel. Arrangements have been made with the owners of Hilo Hotel for the use of the dining room as a chapel and it will be dedicated on the first Sunday in Lent. It is hoped soon to build a church. Rev. Sidney H. Morgan of Spokane will be the pastor.

LUNATIC COLLINS GETS A VOLLEY OF SHOTS

THE MAN BEHIND THE GUN



Henry Glass, Who Quelled a Murderous Lunatic.

(From Sunday's Daily.)

Revolver shots, screams of women for help and sounds of men struggling awoke the residents in the vicinity of Beretania and Piikoi about 5 o'clock yesterday morning and when the excitement had subsided the bleeding form of a bulky ill-dressed man, bound hand and foot was removed from the little cottage on the Waikiki-makai corner and lifted into the police patrol wagon and taken to the Queen's Hospital. Another man holding a handkerchief to flowing wounds upon his head, left the house at the same time and sought a physician. The man taken to the hospital was John Collins, the lunatic for whom the police had been searching all night, and the latter was Henry Glass, an employee of Davies & Co., both being badly wounded. Collins had received three bullet wounds in his abdomen inflicted by Henry Glass in self-defense. Glass had received two dangerous wounds on the left side of his head, these being inflicted by a hatchet wielded by John Collins with malicious fury.

The story of the search for Collins on Friday night was told in yesterday's Advertiser. Just where the man spent the night is not certain, but about 4:30 a. m., Collins appeared at the Makiki Fire Station where he had once been employed, and in the kitchen found Ben Foster, a houseman, who was preparing the early morning coffee for the men, and asked for a cup of coffee. He had a hatchet with him and Foster was told it was used to cut wood. Mr. Markham, the ice-man, was in the kitchen at the same time. Suddenly Collins lunged forward and struck Foster a heavy blow with the hatchet on the left side of the head, cleaving the bone from the eye to a point just above the ear, and exposing the eye-ball. Foster fell to the floor, and being unarmed, Markham fled with Collins in pursuit. Both made a circuit of the wagon outside and Markham then ran for Charles Crane's residence, from which place the Police Station was called up and the patrol wagon called for. Foster on recovering consciousness crawled to the main fire house and a physician was summoned. The man was sent to the Queen's Hospital.

Collins evidently ran down to Beretania street and made his way direct to the cottage at the corner of Piikoi and Beretania streets occupied by Henry and David Glass, their aunt and sister. The first intimation they had was when a pane of glass in the front French window was shattered. Henry leaped out of bed, caught up a big 38-caliber revolver, and not seeing any one in the room stepped out on the porch and fired a shot. He then walked around to the front porch and entered the parlor. As he did so he saw a burly man with a hatchet in hand coming toward him from the dining room. David Glass encountered the man instantly and struck him in the face with his fist. The intruder gave him a blow with the flat of the hatchet on the head. Henry Glass seeing his brother's danger, fired point blank at Collins striking him in the pit of the stomach. Before Glass could pull the trigger a second time he was struck a fearful blow on the top of the head with the hatchet. He shot again, the bullet striking the man's stomach, and received another hatchet blow. A third shot was answered by a second hatchet stroke over Glass' left temple. David then closed in and strangled the intruder by the throat. Henry fired once more and the hatchet fell from Collins' hand. He then struck the prowler on the nose with the butt of the gun, breaking the member.

Both men, wounded as they were, threw the lunatic to the floor and then landed him on a cot. The wounded man, with three bullets in his stomach, and bleeding fast, made a desperate

SOLDIER CASES GO OVER FOR TERM

The cases of all three of the soldiers who are under indictment for the robbery of Chief Justice Frear's home have been continued for the term. Carlton is still out on bail, but his two companions have not been able to secure bondsmen.

Major McClellan has been requested by the War Department to investigate the affair, and not with the intention of thwarting the ends of justice. Carlton has influential friends in the States. His father is clerk of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, and the Justice of that court are also interested themselves in the fate of the young soldier.

PNEUMONIA IS DANGEROUS.—The time to cure it is when it is merely a "bad cold." Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is highly recommended by the leading physicians for this malady. It always cures and cures quickly. All dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii, sell it.

NEEDS OF WAILUKU

Citizens Hold a Mass Meeting There.

In response to a published call, there was a large meeting of the citizens of Wailuku at the court house Monday evening for the purpose of discussing the needs of the Wailuku district and taking steps to memorialize the authorities and the Legislature concerning the needs of the district.

Senator S. E. Kaiue was called to the chair, and Judge McKay was chosen secretary, Attorney Aluli kindly consenting to act as interpreter. The objects for which the meeting was called were briefly rehearsed by the chairman, particular stress being laid on the needs of Wailuku for a new school site, improvements and extensions to the water works system, improvement of our roads and streets, notably the road to Kihel and the road from Kahului towards Spreckelsville, the necessity for a road up Iao valley, an expression of opinion of the county seat and circuit court at Wailuku and other minor matters.

The matter of the school site was taken up first, and Judge McKay stated that the school department owns three lots in the vicinity of Wailuku, one of which is available for a school site, but they could be exchanged for a very desirable site on the mauka side of High street, opposite the residence of Mr. George Hons. Further discussion by Messrs. Keola, Lufkin, and others followed, and the meeting decided that it was highly desirable that the proposed site to secure in exchange for the outside land. A committee appointed by the chair, consisting of Messrs. Baldwin, Lufkin and Keola were selected and authorized to take active steps at once in the matter.

The matter of waterworks was taken up next, and Superintendent Bai made a detailed statement of the condition and needs of this department, and R. A. Wadsworth pointed out the serious need of extending the system by adding pipe from the Wailuku depot along East Main street at least as far as the residences extend so as to supply the large number of residents in the lower end of town with water. There was perfect unanimity of sentiment in the matter, which was referred to a committee of seven to be appointed by the chair.

Road matters were thoroughly discussed, and many of the serious needs of the district were referred to the committee for action. Several residents of Kahului were present as active and interested participants in the meeting, and one of them made a very good point that at least one member of the road board should be a resident of Kahului. The matter of a road up Iao Valley was earnestly and enthusiastically discussed. Judge McKay discussed the advisability of making a road from High street to the entrance to the valley, which would cut out the heavy grade now encountered at the reservoir. This he suggested could be done easily and cheaply by simply extending Vineyard street along the mauka side of the cemetery and along the ditch on an almost level grade, save a small rise from the end of Vineyard street to the ditch.

The matter of insufficient street lights in Wailuku was called up by Mr. P. E. Lamar, who pointed out many places which need lamps, and he moved to refer the matter to the committee for action, which was carried.

Mr. Keola suggested the propriety of asking for an appropriation for suitable public buildings in Wailuku, and this also was referred to the committee.

With reference to the establishment of the county seat at Wailuku, the committee were instructed to prepare a special report, pointing out the reasons why Wailuku is the most suitable place.

No other matters coming up for discussion, on motion of Mr. Keola a committee of seven was appointed by the chair, to whom all matters decided upon in the meeting were referred for prompt action, save the matter of the school site, which was left in the hands of the original committee. The committee of seven appointed were J. N. Keola, Sheriff L. M. Baldwin, Judge W. A. McKay, C. D. Lufkin, J. K. Kana, T. F. Church, and J. J. Walsh, who met at K. of P. hall on Tuesday evening and took up the work in detail.—Maui News.

WHEN YOU HAVE A BAD COLD.

You want a remedy that will give quick relief and effect a permanent cure. You want a remedy that will relieve the lungs and make expectoration easy. You want a remedy that will counteract any tendency toward pneumonia. You want the best medicine that can be obtained.

You want Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It always cures and cures quickly. All dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii, sell it.

KEEP WARM ON COOL PRIMO IN WINTER

It tones the whole system, adding life to the blood and making it do its work better. Prescribed by doctors as a tonic because it is pure.

No beer sold in Hawaii will stand the chemist's test for purity with Primo—the beer that's making itself famous in Hawaii.

Buy from the Brewery if your dealer does not sell it.

TELEPHONE MAIN 341.

HILU HAD A BUSY WEEK

Three Japanese Are Let Go.

The trial of three Japanese for conspiracy to extort money from Motohiro for whose murder Watanabe and Funacoshi are under sentence, began Tuesday afternoon. A. E. Douthitt prosecuted for the Territory, and H. L. Ross and W. H. Smith defended. The case was something of a matinee after the Funacoshi main performance. The same witnesses were again trotted out and the Court waded through the trial at an 18 hour a day shift.

All day Wednesday was devoted to the taking of testimony and the making of argument by counsel. The case went to the jury at about 5 o'clock in the evening and a verdict of acquittal was brought in within two hours.—Hilo Tribune.

DILLINGHAM'S VISIT.

B. F. Dillingham, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Pond of San Francisco, has been on Hawaii the past week and will return to Honolulu this morning. Mr. Pond is a capitalist from San Francisco and under Mr. Dillingham's guidance has made a thorough inspection of the cane belt on this island. Mr. Dillingham stated that he had made a more thorough inspection of the Olan plantation this trip than he had ever made before. He is satisfied with the conditions and prospects. Mr. Pond has been most favorably impressed with all he has seen on the island of Hawaii.—Hilo Tribune.

TAVARSH NOT GUILTY.

The trial of Anton Tavarsh, indicted for murder in the first degree for killing John Kane at Pahoa on Christmas day, ended on Tuesday with a verdict of not guilty. Dr. Holland was the first witness called and he was on the stand for several hours. Other witnesses followed and their stories all agreed. It was shown that both men were under the influence of liquor and were inclined to be quarrelsome. It seems that Kane was the aggressor and that Tavarsh was holding his own against the old man when the latter struck Tavarsh with an axe handle knocking him insensible. When he revived Kane had gone toward his home and Tavarsh followed. A fight ensued in which Kane received the injury which caused his death.—Herald.

HONOHIWA WEDDING.

J. H. Moragne and Mary M. Chalmers were married last Monday evening at 6 o'clock at the home of the bride's brother Mr. A. Chalmers of Honoahu, Rev. Mr. Hill officiating. Besides the members of the family there were present at the wedding Mr. and Mrs. Fred Breyman, Mr. and Mrs. McGregor Deacon and Mr. Crow. Mr. and Mrs. Moragne are at present at the Volcano house. They will reside in Puuoa Hilo.

ONE BRIDGE ARRIVES.

Among the cargo of the Roderick Dhu which arrived last week was one of the steel bridges for the Hilo Railroad Company which will be used to span the Waialeale river. Unfortunately it was the bridge to be placed near the mouth of the stream and, consequently, will be of no service in the construction of the beach extension as all of the ballast will be brought from along the main line and it will be necessary to have the other bridge in position before the trains can cross the stream. The company has received no advice regarding the shipment of the second bridge.—Herald.

TEN YEARS FOR MRS. ANDREWS.

Mrs. Andrews who was convicted of manslaughter was sentenced by Judge Little to ten years in prison. The woman took her sentence calmly and showed no signs of mental suffering. She is but twenty-six years of age.

THE ROSE FUNERAL.

The funeral of the late W. L. Rose was held yesterday from Halli church. The deceased was 87 years of age and has lived in Hawaii since 1849. He was a Mexican war veteran.

NEWS NOTES.

Preparations are being made for the Colonial German to be given by the Hilo Cotillion Club Monday evening, February 23, which guarantee that the event will be a success. Many have sent to Honolulu for costumes.

A petition to the Legislature asking for an appropriation of \$10,000 for the erection of an Armory for Company D. H. N. G. is being circulated. The need of such a building for our militia is plain and all the citizens are signing the paper without hesitation.

W. R. King of the auditors department is here to go over the accounts of the public officials.

Judge Little sentenced Torre, a Porto Rican, to jail for one year. Kanjo, a Jap, got one month, and Pelipio, a native boy, was let off under suspended sentence.

Hawaiian Gazette.

Entered at the Postoffice of Honolulu, H. T., Second-class Matter.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

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A. W. PEARSON, Manager.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 17

FUTURE OF SCHOOLS

The disposition manifested by members of the Legislature from the other islands to make a point of the section of the County bill which provides for the management and control of the school system, is one which needs something more than sentiment to back it up. There seems to be a feeling, in fact that there has been publication, that the Board is at work to manufacture sentiment toward retaining local control, all of which is without foundation in fact. If members of the Board are to be taken as competent witnesses, they work without compensation and their only reward is that the public school system of Hawaii is second to none in the United States.

The placing of the control of the schools in the hands of county or precinct boards will mean that there cannot be maintained a system of the same uniformity that is now established, and open the whole matter to favoritism, which in the older commonwealths has resulted in the placing of incompetents in the schools of the districts. This is to be deplored wherever it occurs and to be avoided, wherever possible. It is a fact that the literacy of the islands has been commended all over the nation, and to permit any falling off in the standard of the schools now, would be a reflection upon the quality of the citizenship of the Territory.

The question of expense must enter into every discussion as to the capacity of the counties to keep up the schools to their standard. Reference to the last report of the Board of Education shows that the schools of the Territory cost the people much more than is realized from the school tax. The smaller counties are the ones which would suffer and for the purpose of comparison, it is fair to take the proposed county of West Hawaii. In the five districts which are to compose that county the school tax, as reported, amounted to \$12,046, while the expenses of the schools was \$37,066.98. This discrepancy of \$25,000 would have to be met out of the taxation of the county, which was in the aggregate only, in round numbers, \$75,000. The balance it will appear at once is too small to permit the carrying out of the scheme of improvements which is deemed necessary.

Taking this county as a criterion the loss of the people will be more than simply the possible falling in the standard, as they will have to pay a large tax if they would keep the schools to where they have been in the past, and where they must be to maintain the degree which is needed to make the citizenship what it should be under the American flag.

The question of school buildings is a separate one, and might well be the subject of discussion. It may be that it would be well to place their control in the hands of the county supervisors, and thus make it possible to have schools wherever there is sufficient population to demand buildings. If there could be a combination, the tutelage of the youth in the hands of the Territorial board and the maintenance of the buildings under county control, the dual system might be productive of the best results.

ROCKEFELLER TURNED DOWN.

It has been a favorite cry of the half-baked, unwarmed political orator that Republicans always are the friends of capital as against labor interests. This has been made a slogan ever so often and the presence behind the Democratic band of such men as William M. Whitney and the late Senator Calvin Bryce, of Ohio, has never in the least disconcerted leaders who seek a cry rather than facts.

Now however comes a direct refutation, and with such facts beside it that the people must recognize hereafter that the dominant party of the nation is not only the party of progress and prosperity but also that of the people. The passage of the anti-trust bill is one thing, the way in which it was done a commentary on party integrity and the sharp rebuke administered to Trustees attempting to control or dictate legislation must stand as conclusive evidence as to the ranging of Republicans on the side of the consuming public.

John D. Rockefeller, the head of the Standard Oil Company, made the direct attempt to place his finger on the anti-trust bill a week ago and the rebuke came in the form of agreement to the obnoxious publicity clause of the Department of Commerce Law and unanimous passage of the Littlefield bill in the House. The form of the attempt at dictation is in itself insulting. Six United States Senators are reported to have received messages signed by Rockefeller, of which the substance is as follows:

"We are opposed to any anti-trust legislation. Our counsel, Mr. —, will see you. It must be stopped."

It was not until "Mr. —" arrived that the indignation of the Senators was voiced and the fragility of the reception which awaited him was such that he lost no time in getting back to New York, and then came action. There may be even yet public ventilation of the subject for some of the members of Congress are righteously indignant. One Senator of long experience said:

"No such formidable weapon ever has been put into the hands of one man by another in any legislative contest as was put in my hands by the sender of that telegram. If necessary, I will rise in my place in the Senate and read it. Then we will see whether any voice is to be recorded against the legislation at which these efforts are being directed."

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

A. Sunter has published the following questions which he asks the Advertiser to answer:

1. "Can an American farmer do as well in Hawaii as in California?"

He can sell his milk, butter, poultry, hogs and eggs for more than they will bring in California, raise all his vegetables and most of his fruit and in the meantime be growing special products which will pay better than the average special farm products of California do today. That is to say, pineapples are better than oranges or lemons at present prices, sisal is better than wheat, vanilla beans are better than raisin grapes, high-grade bananas are better than zinfandel grapes.

2. "If he decided to come here, is it not true that the cost of coming, together with the great expense of finding, and getting located on a suitable piece of land (that is, if there is any suitable land to be had) would not be sufficient to buy a small farm at home, where a good living could be made for himself and family?"

The cost of moving from New England to Nebraska and the incidental costs of getting located would suffice for buying a small farm at home. Any change to distant parts costs money; but millions of people have not let that fact stand in the way of improving their condition. As to "suitable land," inquiry of the Land Commissioner or a study of the statistical report which he took to Washington a year or two ago, will reassure anybody on that point. There are over 75,000 acres of unoccupied public land on Oahu alone, the worst of which will grow sisal, chickens, hogs and certain other products. Even the bare slopes of the Waianae range, where the conditions are almost precisely like those of Italy, have produced excellent olives. The people who turned Utah into a garden spot were infinitely worse off as regards soil, rainfall and general prospects, when they arrived there, than people would be who settled on the most forbidding tracts in Hawaii. They made a living, a market and a rich agricultural State.

3. "If he succeeds in finding a suitable piece of land, will he be satisfied with the conditions as to residence, and cultivation imposed by the Government, covering a period of several years, before the land can be patented?"

The conditions are practically the same as regards time of occupation and residence as those imposed by the United States land laws and are necessary to keep the farms out of the hands of mere speculators. What is wanted on the land is the farmer, who will raise crops; not the speculator who will raise nothing on it but the price. Nor is it advisable to give graziers the chance to gobble up all the land through dummy homesteaders.

4. "Will he require much capital to enable him to tide over the period of three or five years necessary to grow a crop of coffee, sisal, vanilla, and kindred products, or will the vegetables that he will grow, support him and family, and repay him for the expense incurred?"

The farmer here as elsewhere will need some capital. He must build, buy tools, stock, groceries, clothing, etc., and the plants, trees or cuttings for his special products cannot be had for nothing. The fairly well-to-do farmer who wants to do better, is the man for Hawaii.

5. "Can the average American farmer successfully sell vegetables, or will he be in competition with Asiatics, or Portuguese?" And will he not lose caste if he engages in farming in Hawaii?

There is a man living far up the Manoa valley who is successfully selling vegetables every day to families who prefer them to the Chinese product. If there were enough white men in the business to maintain a sales depot in town and send out wagons or to assure middlemen a regular and plentiful supply, the returns at the current prices for vegetables should be good. But we do not advocate small farming of this kind as a business; merely as a help to livelihood while export products are growing. As to "caste" the Advertiser does not recommend small farming as a means of breaking into society. It is not an occupation for leaders of the German but for plain, working American citizens, of the type that supplied the country with Abraham Lincoln and some other good men.

6. "If he is an exceptional man, and successfully passes through the probationary period, will he continue to do all the farm work himself, or will he, like the sugar planters, employ Asiatic labor to help him out?"

Farmers like other men get their labor as cheaply as they can. Probably they would employ some Asiatics, but as farms do not need to be so large here as in Kansas, the farmer and his sons and daughters, if he has any, can do a great deal for themselves. The writer has seen a man and one helper do pretty well with a ten-acre orange tract in California, except in picking season.

7. "Is it not true that his children will have to mix with inferior races? Will not the children intermarry with, and his descendants have the blood of Asia in their veins?"

There is little intermarriage here between whites and Asiatics; considerable between whites and natives. The more white settlers that come in, the wider and the more available will be the social conditions and opportunities of white men. This paper is not working to put a white family here and there in the midst of aliens; but to open up suitable tracts where white people will settle as producing communities and intermarry with each other. If enough farmers come, the future will take care of itself, just as it did when the American pioneers settled among the Indians and among the Mexicans of the far southwest.

8. "Did the old residents of thirty or more years ago, continue their farming operations? Did they not all leave it for the more profitable sugar farming?"

As a rule the old residents, like farmers elsewhere, went into the forms of agriculture that paid them best, cane-raising and grazing in particular. But the sugar land is now mostly taken up and the product does not pay as well as it used to. Large capital is needed to embark in it. This paper is arguing for the small farmer, not the plantation magnate, and pointing out what he may find to do. And it holds that if Hawaii is to have any general prosperity after the bonanza days of sugar have gone for good, it will have to develop all its resources and do it through the kind of men who have built up the great mainland States and Territories.

9. "Wahiawa Colony is a success. Can it be duplicated? Would it have been a success, except for the water they developed and sold to the Waialua Plantation?"

Wahiawa colony is a success because white men went there and applied themselves with industry and good judgment to the work in hand. When they required water they got it as other communities might on these Islands of high mountains and abundant rainfall. The need of irrigation is much less severely felt here than in California.

Finally, every objection made to small farming in Hawaii has been directed in the pioneer days against every State and Territory in the Union. Daniel Webster opposed the annexation of California on the ground that the soil was worthless; and a representative of the government, sent in the early days to survey the San Joaquin valley, pronounced it an irreclaimable desert. Today California ranks fifth in wealth among the States of the Union and eighth in the value of farm products, while the San Joaquin is one of the granaries of the world. Yet for a large portion of the most productive areas of California there are six months when no rain falls; and in the southern citrus belt the average annual rainfall is less than the monthly precipitation in most parts of Hawaii. This Territory has rain, climate and soil fit for small farming as well as large farming and attempts to discourage the small ventures are an affront to good citizenship.

Mother Gulick, at ninety-nine, seems to have done very well in the "dangerous climate" of Honolulu, and she has always drank the water of the country. So has Mother Parker, aged ninety-five. There is a large colony of very old people here whose lives are singularly inapposite to any demonstration of local unhealthfulness.

Newspapers which advocate Governors of thirty have no reason to complain of Attorney Generals of thirty-three.

The large farmer has succeeded in Hawaii and the small farmer should now have his chance.

FIGHTING THE TRUSTS.

The passage of the anti-trust bill by Congress, the first step toward complete regulation of great aggregations of capital for the monopoly of some line of trade, marks a step toward the control of the people over corporations whose methods of doing business are opposed to the best public policy. The weapon which is to be used in this instance is publicity and with practically the same provisions in the Littlefield bill and the Department of Commerce measure it seems certain that the people will know just what the great companies are doing.

The Littlefield bill, which passed the House a week ago without dissenting voice represents the utmost in publicity and is in fact the Knox bill, and so must be taken as representing the administration's views on that feature of the campaign against monopolies.

The bill as passed requires corporations "hereafter organized" to file returns covering their articles of incorporation, financial composition, etc., with the Interstate Commerce Commission on penalty of being restrained from engaging in interstate commerce; prescribes penalties for false returns, etc. The Commission is given authority in its discretion to call for similar returns from existing corporations doing an interstate business. The Commission is given power to compel the answer to questions and a fine of not to exceed \$5000 is imposed for failure to obey the Commission in this respect.

Rebates by carriers is made punishable with a fine of not less than \$1000, and corporations violating the provisions of this section are forbidden the use of the instrumentalities of interstate commerce. Carriers are prohibited from knowingly transporting articles produced, manufactured or sold in violation of the Sherman act. In cases of prosecutions no person is to be excused from testifying on the ground that such testimony would tend to incriminate him, but for such testimony the witness is not to be prosecuted. The Circuit Courts are given jurisdiction in cases of violation, and it is made the duty of the district attorneys to institute proceedings to prevent violations, and individuals damaged by violations are given authority to sue.

The success of the promoters of this measure bids fair to bring about a condition favorable to the completion of the program of President Roosevelt. The rebate feature may be strengthened by a special message in which case honest competition may be said to be fairly on the way.

London cable correspondents say Emperor William looks haggard and is on the verge of physical collapse which he can escape only by a long rest. The Emperor is a type of the strenuous liver who must have some exciting absorbing interest to keep his mind employed. For many years he has managed to keep correspondents and embassies as well watching him closely and it is periodically expected that the breaking down rumor shall be started. Reports however do not come from such sources, or backed by such authority that they need cause any great apprehension. The German Emperor surely will be well enough to furnish a surprise before the Balkan difficulty is ended.

It would be in line with progressive advertising for the Tourist Commission to persuade Rockefeller to come and try the poi remedy for that stomach trouble, and then claim the million he offers to exploit the cure and secure other millionaire patients.

The bill limiting private fortunes to \$10,000,000 is not dangerous. It was introduced by Wellington of Maryland, who secured potiorily by not being sorry for the assassination of President McKinley.

Now that danger from without is past, Castro will devote himself to making it warm for revolutionists. He will probably realize that an American would be of service there as well.

A Kansas Senator has introduced a bill prohibiting the eating of snakes. There is fame waiting for the man who can legislate out of existence those that are merely seen.

London admits a crisis is near in the Balkans, but that is no new view for London to express.

It is a long road from the Balkans to Constantinople.

A CITIZEN'S STORY

Told by a Honolulu Citizen for the Benefit of Honolulu People.

The greatest importance attached to the following is that it concerns a Honolulu citizen. It would lose three-quarters of its interest if it involved some resident of Kalamazoo, Mich., or Woonsocket, R. I. Like all the testimony which has appeared here, and like all which will follow about the Old Quaker remedy, Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, it comes from residents, fellow citizens and neighbors. No other remedy can show such a record of home cures. Read this case:

Mrs. Emma Vieira, of King street, this city, says: "For three or four years I had the misfortune to be afflicted with an aching back. The pain and discomfort this entailed on me can be better imagined than described. I have two children, and it was of course difficult for me to attend to them while oppressed with suffering. The way in which I found relief eventually was by using Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, procured at the Hollister Drug Co.'s store. They did me a large amount of good, as I now testify. I should certainly recommend those who have backache or any other form of kidney trouble to try Doan's Backache Kidney Pills."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are for sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents per box (six boxes \$2.50). Mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Ltd., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Remember the name Doan's, and take no other.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

News was received by wireless yesterday of the death of W. L. Rose, an old resident of Hilo.

W. H. Cornwell has presented to Bishop Museum an ancient Hawaiian "holua" which was used as a sort of sled in the fourteenth century.

Honolulu people have received formal invitations to attend the Osaka Exposition. The invitations are issued by Baron T. Horata, Japanese Minister of Agriculture and Commerce and vice-president of the Exposition.

Mr. J. B. Rohrer, who resigned as chief engineer of the Honolulu Rapid Transit and Land Company last August, was recently offered by Governor Taft the position of chief assistant engineer of the Philippine Commission. The offer was entirely unsolicited, and came to him by telegram while on his way East.

(From Sunday's Daily.)

A native named Kuevalihili was arrested at the Kalihi detention camp yesterday charged with stealing clothing from one of his relatives.

The matter of the charges against Curator Brigham made by local Catholics will be considered at the meeting of the Bishop Estate Trustees on Monday.

The Senate chamber is now in readiness. New desks have been placed in the Secretary's office, and all accommodations have been made for the Senators.

Major McClellan, the new commandant at Camp McKinley, has issued an order to the effect that the singing of the "Star Spangled Banner" should be abandoned at retreat.

Albert Nilson, mate of the Alpena, was held to the grand jury in \$1,000 bonds by Commissioner Gill yesterday for assault upon a seaman. There were three witnesses who testified against him, and no defense was put in.

A native named Kahahawai broke into the house of a Chinese at Waihanal yesterday afternoon, ransacked a trunk from which he took ten dollars in cash, and landed at the Police Station with a charge of burglary against him late in the afternoon. It was rather a quick turn, on the whole.

John Keefe, a youthful husband of San Rafael, California, who is charged with perjury by his young wife, formerly Miss Maud Clark of the Chutes of San Francisco, for swearing he was of marriageable age while in fact only twenty years old, was to have been sent to Honolulu by his mother to prevent the marriage. The bride married him hurriedly and stopped the flight to this place.

The Scientific American of January 31st, contains a two-page write up of the landing of the Mackay cable at Honolulu, together with some clear illustrations of the event. Among the photographs are Robert Louis Stevenson's house near which the cable end lays, one showing the sending of the President's message, a scene at the Capitol grounds during the exercises and one at Waikiki.

(From Monday's Daily.)

Dominga Bala, aged 35, a native of Guam Island, died yesterday at the Hospital for Incurables, and will be buried this morning at Pearl City.

The committee of the trustees of the Bishop Museum will have laid before them at their meeting this afternoon the charges preferred by the local Catholics against Curator Brigham of the Museum, relating to certain expressions alleged to have been recently made by him to some tourist concerning Father Damien. The matter will be brought before the trustees by representatives of the Catholic Mission, and there will be depositions presented of certain witnesses.

Republican members of the Legislature will hold a caucus this evening at 7:30 o'clock at the party headquarters for the purpose of outlining a course of action during the session which opens on Wednesday. There are a score of applicants for the various places and a vote will be taken as to the men who will fill them. Members of the lower house said yesterday that the caucus would not be binding and that the election on Wednesday would have to be depended upon to finally settle all contests. Nearly every member of the two houses is now here.

Letters from the Hedemans give the information that they expect to reach Honolulu Feb. 24th.

Miss Minnie Williams, the only woman survivor on the raft that carried the people from the wrecked Walla Walla, arrived in the Miowara and is a guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Dowsett.

If YOUR CHILDREN are subject to croup, watch for the first symptom of the disease—hoarseness. If Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is given as soon as the child becomes hoarse, the attack can be averted. Even after the croupy cough has appeared the attack can always be prevented by giving this remedy. It is also invaluable for colds and whooping cough. It always cures and cures quickly. All dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii, sell it.

The "Star" Ventilator.

Storm-proof, effective, for ventilating factories of all kinds, public buildings, residences, etc.

Merchant's Metal "Spanish" Tiles

Ornamental, Storm-Proof, Easily Laid

These tiles are recommended by leading architects, engineers and builders of first class buildings.

Merchant's "Gothic" Shingles, copper galvanized steel, etc. plates. Best for illustrated booklet of our specialties mailed free upon application. MERCHANT & CO., Inc., Sole Manufacturers, 617 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Aching Joints

In the fingers, toes, arms, and other parts of the body, are joints that are inflamed and swollen by rheumatism—that acid condition of the blood which affects the muscles also.

Sufferers dread to move, especially after sitting or lying long, and their condition is commonly worse in wet weather.

"It has been a long time since we have been without Hood's Sarsaparilla. My father thinks he could not be without it. He has been troubled with rheumatism since he was a boy, and Hood's Sarsaparilla is the only medicine he can take that will enable him to take his place in the field." Miss Ada Dorr, Sidney, Iowa.

Hood's Sarsaparilla and Pills

Remove the cause of rheumatism—no outward application can. Take them.

BUSINESS CARDS.

H. HACKFELD & CO., LTD.—General Commission Agents, Queen St., Honolulu, H. I.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.—Importers and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

LEWERS & COOKE (Robert Lewers, P. J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke)—Importers and dealers in lumber and building materials. Office, 414 Fort St.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Manufacturers of every description made to order.

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, February 16, 1903.

NAME OF STOCK	Capital	Val	Bid	Ask
MERCANTILES				
O. Brewer & Co.	1,000,000	100		
L. B. Kerr Co., Ltd.	200,000	80		
BONDS				
Ewa	5,000,000	20		25
Haw. Agricultural Co.	1,000,000	100		
Haw. Com. & Sug. Co.	2,312,750	100		43 1/2
Haw. Sugar Co.	2,000,000	100		27
Honolulu	750,000	100		
Honokaa	2,000,000	20		
Kahuku	500,000	100		
Kahuku	500,000	20		21
Kihikihi	500,000	100		
Kipahulu	100,000	100		
Koloa	500,000	100		
McBryde Sug. Co. Ltd.	1,500,000	20		4 1/2
Oahu Sugar Co.	1,500,000	100		105
Onomae	1,000,000	20		
Pokela	150,000	100		11
Olae Sugar Co. Ltd.	1,500,000	100		9
Olowalu	150,000	100		
Pasadena Sugar Plantation Co.	6,000,000	50		
Pacific	500,000	100		
Paia	750,000	100		
Pepeskee	150,000	100		
Pioneer	2,750,000	100		95
Waialua Ag. Co.	4,000,000	100		10 1/2
Waialua	700,000	100		
Waianae	250,000	100		
STRAIGHT CO'S				
Wilder S. S. Co.	500,000	100		115
Inter-Island S. S. Co.	500,000	100		
MISCELLANEOUS				
Haw. Electric Co.	500,000	100		
Hon. R. T. & Co.	1,000,000	100		
Mutual Tel. Co.	150,000	10		
O. S. & L. Co.	4,000,000	100		95
BONDS				
Haw. Govt. 5 p. c.				
Hilo R. R. Co. 5 p. c.				
Hon. R. T. & Co. 5 p. c.				
O. S. & L. Co. 5 p. c.				106
O. S. & L. Co. 6 p. c.				101 1/2
O. S. & L. Co. 7 p. c.				104
O. S. & L. Co. 8 p. c.				104
Waialua Ag. Co. 5 p. c.				10 1/2
Waialua Ag. Co. 6 p. c.				10 1/2
Waialua Ag. Co. 7 p. c.				10 1/2
Waialua Ag. Co. 8 p. c.				10 1/2

SALES BETWEEN BOARDS.

Forty Wilder S. S., \$100.00

Notes From the Maui News.

The Maui News of February 14 has the following:

Attorney P. N. Kahokuoluna publicly stated in Wailuku one day this week that Senators H. P. Baldwin and C. H. Dickey are in favor of Lahaina as the county seat for Maui. On Thursday morning the News interviewed Senator Baldwin concerning the statement, and he authorized the News to state that it is not true and that he is for Wailuku as the county seat, first, last and all the time.

Mr. W. O. Alken of Paia, who was present at the interview, stated that it was not true as to Senator Dickey, whom he knew by direct communication to be strongly in favor of Wailuku as the county seat.

It is much to be hoped that the legislature will appropriate funds to complete the road between Huelo and Nāhiku, thus giving an outlet to the residents on the east end of the island. If this were done and the farming land on East Maui thrown open to settlers, one of the most prosperous farming belts on the island would be developed.

Local control of schools and health matters will prove shoaly water in the Legislature.

At least twenty hydrants, a hose cart and 1,000 feet of hose in Wailuku would soon pay for themselves in reduced fire insurance.

Father Julian has come over from Lahaina to take permanent charge of the Catholic Mission at Wailuku.

Father Wendelin, formerly of Kalaupapa, is now a resident of Maui, in charge of two churches on central Maui.

Edgar and Bob Williams and Woods, the three conv

TURKEY IS NOW READY TO PUT A QUARTER MILLION OF MEN INTO THE FIELD

Thousands of Macedonians Gather at Sofia and Enter Protest Against the Arrest of Revolutionists.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 15.—Edhem Pasha, who has been given supreme command of the Turkish forces, has completed plans for the mobilization of an army of a quarter million of men.

The Porte has received pacific assurances from all the Powers. Bulgarian plans for army mobilization are reported here as finished.

SOFIA, Feb. 15.—A great meeting of Macedonians, attended by probably 10,000 men and women, was held today and strong protests were made against the arrest of revolutionists.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 15.—The Press has been instructed to refrain from the publication of articles hostile to Turkey.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—In government circles it is now admitted that a crisis in the Balkans is at hand.

HOW LONDON VIEWS THE DUEL OF BEAR AND TURK

NEW YORK, February 7.—A cable to the Sun from London says: It is beginning to be borne in upon the English public mind that great complications are imminent in the East which threaten more serious humiliation than is possible in Venezuela, and it is hoped that the field will be cleared of other complications before the new crisis becomes acute.

Each day's news tends to strengthen the belief that the day of the Turk's last struggle to retain his foothold in Europe is close at hand. Russia's determination sooner or later to acquire Constantinople is a recognized factor in European politics. British prejudice is so strong against Russia in these days that English observers almost invariably see malevolent ambition in every act of the Czar's Government. Making all due allowances for this prejudice, however, it is impossible not to share the English suspicion and belief of the present moment that Russia has determined that the time is now ripe for the realization of her great ambition, and that she intends in the present year to extend her domain to the Bosphorus. This belief is undoubtedly shared by the Turk himself, and the news of the Sultan's decision to mobilize nearly a quarter of a million of men is partial evidence thereof.

The Turkish view of the situation is lucidly set forth in the Pall Mall Gazette by a Turkish staff officer, who served in the last Russo-Turkish war. He says: "There have been many false alarms, but this spring trouble will come. One convincing sign is to be found in the circumstances of Count Ignatieff's tour of the Balkans in commemoration of Russian victories, which were not a sufficient motive for his speeches. These were of a sort calculated to make mischief. In fomenting trouble he was carrying out the solid policy of the Russian Foreign Office."

There will be no serious rising in Macedonia until Russia gives the word. If Russia gives the word it will be because she is sure of a free hand without interference from other powers. The indications at present are that Russia has a free hand. Since Lord Salisbury's speech about putting money on the wrong horse, Russia has held that England does not count in Balkan politics. France is Russia's ally, and may be presumably relied upon to keep Germany quiet. Some small concession on the Adriatic coast would easily conciliate any objection that Italy might be disposed to raise, and there can be no doubt of an understanding between Russia and Austria.

The war will be a duel between Russia and Turkey, but the result of such a war is not a foregone conclusion. Whatever may be inefficient in Turkey, the army is efficient. It is a far better army than twenty-five years ago, and even then it was very good. The main difference between conditions then and now is that then Turkey had command of the sea. Now Russia has it. The truth is that the whole situation is only just beginning to impress itself upon Englishmen. There has been no sign thus far of a popular demand that Great Britain should interpose forcibly to thwart Russia's ambition. It is assumed, of course, that Egypt will fall to England's lot. But Russia is not yet in Constantinople, and it may be a long time before she gets there. The point for immediate consideration is the indication, which grows stronger every day, that she has decided to put the issue to the test, and that before the year is much older.

HAVANA, Feb. 15.—Four hundred Americans gathered this evening and with appropriate ceremonies commemorated the fifth anniversary of the destruction of the American battleship Maine.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 15.—The new first class battleship Maine, designed to take the place in the Navy occupied by the vessel destroyed five years ago at Havana, was launched today.

The Maine was blown up in the harbor of Havana at 9:45 o'clock on the evening of Feb. 15, 1898. Two hundred and fifty-three men on the vessel were either drowned or killed. This calamity brought on our war with Spain. Many of the victims were unable to get on deck from their quarters and went down with the vessel, which sank within three minutes after the explosion.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 15.—Facts brought out in the legislative investigation of the charges of bribery affecting members of the Pilots commission are highly sensational. Commissioner Alexander admits that Pilot Tyson paid \$4250 for his job.

A committee of five members of the California legislature have been investigating charges that the Pilot Commission, and chiefly Pilot Commissioner Charles H. S. Pratt, had offered to accept bribes in exchange for positions as pilots.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Feb. 15.—There has been heavy loss on the cattle and sheep ranges of Utah, Idaho and Wyoming by reason of the extreme cold.

TOPEKA, Kans., Feb. 15.—A severe blizzard is raging throughout the Missouri river region.

LA GUAYRA, Feb. 15.—The blockade of Venezuelan ports has now been raised and the people are celebrating the event. Activities against the revolutionists will now begin.

CITY OF MEXICO, Feb. 15.—Severe earthquakes have been reported from the region about Guaymas.

COLLINS DIES IN AGONY FROM HIS THREE WOUNDS

Maniac Who Ran Amuck Passes Away Without Recovering Consciousness—Left an Address and Weapon at Former Boarding House.

The man who ran amuck in the vicinity of Pitkin and Beretania streets on Saturday morning is dead.

When Henry Glass put three bullets from his revolver into the abdomen of John Collins, maniac, in defense of his own life and the life of his brother David, it was not thought probable that the wounded man would recover. He was taken at once to the Queen's Hospital, and there he lingered in the greatest agony until his death occurred at three o'clock on Sunday morning.

But although Collins was suffering the greatest agony from the time that he was shot until he died, he was not conscious of it. He did not, in fact, recover consciousness at all, but kept rolling from side to side, calling "Mother!" and sometimes "Grandmother!" At times, too, he would seem to feel the presence of the nurse beside him, and he would address her as "mother." At about ten o'clock Saturday night he began sinking, and from that time onward grew steadily weaker until he died. Of course he could make no statement of the shooting, nor utter any word that would give the authorities a clue to his family or friends.

The men wounded by Collins in his demoniac race to death were all reported yesterday as doing well. An operation was performed upon Ben Foster, the injured fireman cut with a hatchet over the eye by Collins, at the Hospital yesterday, and while there is a possibility that Foster may lose the sight of the injured eye, the physicians hope for better things. The two brothers, Glass, are getting along well. There were no arrests made yesterday in the affair, and there may be none, save as a matter of mere form. The facts of the case are so notorious, and the justification for the shooting so plain that an inquest in the case would be only formal.

The body of Collins will be buried at Pearl City today. It has been ascertained that the man came here from San Francisco, about two years ago. He was employed in various capacities about the city of some time, losing every position that he obtained because of his habit of drinking to excess, and finally he disappeared altogether from this island. His friends here did not even know

EWA PLANTATION'S GAY MASQUERADE

Not since the erection of the new recreation pavilion at Ewa plantation has there been such a unique and brilliant assemblage as that which gathered there on Saturday evening at a Valentine party. The function took the form of a masquerade ball and the participants comprised not only the social folk of that very life community, but many of the young people of Honolulu also accepted the invitation to enjoy the festival of the popular saint. Manager and Mrs. Renton of the plantation were present and joined heartily in the gaiety.

Almost every character of interest was represented by the numerous gathering of ladies and gentlemen and many of the costumes were strikingly original and elaborate in design. The command to unmask came between 9 and 10 o'clock and later on in the evening a bountiful repast was provided for the guests by the ladies of Ewa. Among those present were the following:

Miss Fisher, Spanish lady; Miss Hutchins, colonial dame; Mr. W. A. Anson, school girl; Mrs. T. O'Dowda, domino; T. O'Dowda, the faithful husband; Miss Eklund, St. Valentine; C. E. Eklund, soldier; Miss Gunnison, Tambourine girl; Mrs. Roberts, Hawaiian lady; Mrs. Rice, gypsy; Mrs. Swift, coon; D. G. May, dairy maid; Miss Gunderson, flower girl; R. N. Davis, Bluebeard; Mrs. Murdoch, domino; Mr. Beakbane, Li Hung Chang; Miss Agnes Alexander, colonial dame; H. C. Schmidt, Nothing-at-all; C. M. Roberts, Bulgarian warrior; David Douglas, colored dude; Alexander McKeever, courtier; Miss Damon, colonial dame; Miss Craig, Portia; Miss Cross, Little Bo Peep; Miss J. M. Danson, witch; Miss Ritchie, Queen of Hearts; Mrs. Roswell, Ambolona Snow; Miss Boswell, well coon lady; Mrs. Chas. Crane, gypsy; Mrs. Jennings, lady in black; Mrs. Eklund, peasant; Mr. Chase, Noah; Mrs. Douglas, Mother Goose; Mrs. Dr. Davis, colonial dame; Miss Nora Davis, February; Miss Alice Brown, Mary Queen of Scots; Mrs. Mary Gunn, Juliet; Dr. Davis, plantation dandy.

Nearly Girdled Globe.

The Executive Secretary has received a cablegram which has probably covered as much distance as any cablegram on record. It was sent from Honolulu and nearly girdled the globe before it reached its destination, Manila Times.

PHILADELPHIA IS DANGEROUS.—The time has come when it is merely a "bad cold" that characterizes the health of the city. The city is in a state of danger, for this malady, if it is not cured and cured quickly, will cause and cause quickly. All doctors and druggists, Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii, will be

where he had gone until he worked his way up from the island of Kauai on the Hall, and was driven to death by the habit that had ruined his life.

In tracing the movements of Collins after he left the steamer W. G. Hall at daylight on last Thursday morning, it has been learned by the Advertiser that the drink-crazed maniac went first, after leaving the boat, to the house of his former landlady, Mrs. J. T. Downey, at Alapai and Beretania streets.

"I was asleep when he came and rapped on my door," said that lady last night. "His rapping awakened me, and when I asked who was there and he called out in reply 'Collins,' I was much surprised, as I had not seen him for more than five months. I told him to wait for a moment, and I would let him in. While I was dressing, he walked into the dining room and sitting down at the table where my boys had been getting their lessons, he wrote something on a bit of paper. When I went into the hall, finally, he was standing half in the dark, and he would not come into the front room, where my boys were in bed. I got a good look at him, however, for he thrust the paper into my hands, saying: 'Here! Send to that address, and tell him I want some money and must have it right away!'"

"He was in his stocking feet, with neither hat nor coat on, and he had a wild look, as though he was insane. I thought, at the time, that he was crazy from drink. He went away, however, without coming in, saying he was going to look for some of the boys with whom he had worked on the Rapid Transit—and after he had gone I found this club lying on my hall table."

The club was a belying pin, evidently taken by Collins from the steamer W. G. Hall. The man's subsequent actions lead to the conclusion that Mrs. Downey had a narrow escape from him, with such a weapon in his hands.

"He roomed with me for several months," she went on. "He told me, once, that his people lived somewhere in Kansas, that he was of Scotch birth, that his mother was living and he had a step-father. I know no more about him than that."

The paper which Collins thrust into Mrs. Downey's hand contained this address: "Mr. Harry Butler, 154 1/2 Polson street, San Francisco."

HOW JUDGE LITTLE PILES UP COSTS

HILO, Hawaii, Feb. 12.—"This is my calendar, and I will call it as I see fit." In these words Circuit Judge Little proclaimed to the lawyers in his court that he was the real thing when it came to being boss, and that the expense to the Territory in the matter of witness fees, and the wear and tear upon attorneys and their clients in being called into court at all kinds of inconvenient hours, cut no figure with him. Judge Little, in fact, has been leading attorneys and witnesses and court officers something of a life during the last term. He has held court from 9 a. m. to 12 noon every day, from 1:30 to 5:30 p. m., and again in the evening from seven o'clock until midnight. And the State's attorneys have been allowed no say whatever in the matter of calling cases for trial. If the Judge wanted to try a case, it has been called—and if the State's witnesses were not on hand the case has been nolle prossed, of necessity. A case cannot be tried, at least with any hope of conviction, if the witnesses for the prosecution are not present.

The result of all this has been that witnesses, living in remote parts of the circuit, have been sent for and held at Hiloe. They had to be held, because the State has never been sure at what moment they would be needed. And that has caused a vast piling up on incidental expenses, the bill for which will come on the Territory, even though the officers have cut the fees down as much as they dared.

There was one case, the strongest case of illicit liquor selling the State had, the prosecuting witness in which had been allowed to go home sick, one night. On that particular night the Judge arbitrarily called that particular case, whether or no, and of course the prosecution failed. And then Judge Little said that it was his calendar, and he would call it as he saw fit.

Former Editor Norrie is in town to attend the session of the Legislature and meet his old friend Colonel Maxima.

Drs. Wood and Day gave an interesting exhibition of the X-ray at their offices last night to a small company which included Governor and Mrs. Dale. Interesting experiments were made, among them the taking of an anatomical photograph. The beating of the heart of the Chinese office boy was clearly seen through the fluorescent screen.

Lieut. Sam Leslie and Henry Eschinda of the police department, returned last evening from Lani in the steamer Bora, after having been on guard for more than a month on the island of Lani over the Hawaiian property which is in legal dispute. Both men really lost their lives on last Friday when they attempted to go to Lani from Lani in a whaler.

AMES OF MINNEAPOLIS CAPTURED BY POLICE IN NEW HAMPSHIRE

Mayor of That City, Indicted for an Attempt at Bribery, Must Answer the Charge Before the Courts.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Feb. 15.—Mayor A. A. Ames, of this city, who has been hunted for many weeks by the police, has been arrested in New Hampshire.

Ames was indicted by the grand jury last June. It was charged that the mayor endeavored to have his secretary, Thomas R. Brown, appointed sheriff by the county commissioners, when it became evident that Philip Megardien would be removed from the office by the governor for malfeasance.

In attempting to carry out this plan he is alleged to have offered to so arrange matters that the \$20,000 annual income of the sheriff's office should be divided equally between Brown and the three county commissioners who were to vote for him, forming a majority of the board.

Ames has been mayor of Minneapolis four times, having been elected thrice as a democrat and again in November, 1900, after having been out of office for some years, as a republican. He is a veteran of the Civil war, in which he served as surgeon, and is a G. A. R. man. His administration of the affairs of the city of Minneapolis is said to have been very corrupt. He is alleged to have made a fortune by licensing and levying tribute on every form of vice.

A PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE COUNTY MEASURE

A gentleman who has had much to do with the making of laws submits the following as an amendment to Section 1, Chapter 1, of the proposed County Bill.

The territory of Hawaii is hereby divided into five counties as follows:

(a) All the Island of Oahu and all other Islands of the territory not included in the limits of any other county to be called the county of Oahu.

(b) The Islands of Maui, Molokai, Lanai and Kahoolawe, and all islands within three nautical miles of the shores thereof, excepting that portion set apart as a territorial reservation for the care of the lepers, known as the peninsula of Kalaupapa and Kalawao, to be called the county of Maui.

(c) All that portion of the Island of Hawaii known as the districts of North Kohala, South Kohala and Hamakua and all islands within three nautical miles of the shores thereof, to be called the county of Waimea.

(d) All that portion of the Island of Hawaii known as the districts of Hilo and Puna and all islands within three nautical miles of the shores thereof, to be called the county of Hilo.

(e) All that portion of the Island of Hawaii commonly known as the districts of North Kona, South Kona and Kau, to be called the county of Kona.

(f) All the Islands of Kauai and Niihau and all islands within three nautical miles of the shores thereof to be called the county of Kauai.

Each of said counties shall be a body corporate and politic and as such shall have powers specified in this act and such other powers as are necessarily implied.

GEHR HITS BACK

(Continued from page 1.)

50, 51, 52, and 53 of the hearing of April 28, 1902, and at page 127 of Appendix to report, the exhibit of Samuel Parker.

This proposed license would have compelled the performance of the conditions accepted by the licensee.

Ask the land office of the United States if the proposed bill will compel the Hawaii Ditch Co. to comply with the terms which the bill attempts to impose, and you may find that the terms imposed by the officials of the Territory of Hawaii, and accepted by Samuel Parker, Ballou, McClanahan, and Gehr et al., are more in harmony with the interests of the Territory, and the planters and homesteaders, to whom Parker et al. and Gehr et al. have made promises, than are the provisions of the bill now under consideration, even with the amendments which were not considered until after objection had been made by Gehr in the House, and before your Committee.

After accepting the conditions of the proposed license, agreed to by Parker (see Appendix, page 127, Parker's exhibit), the Hawaii Ditch Co. comes to Washington, introduces in Congress, in both House and Senate, the bills, Senate 3385 and H. R. 9843, and urges their passage.

Neither of these bills contains conditions or restrictions of any kind, and grant right of eminent domain over all private lands affected. House bill 11997 was introduced as a substitute for House R. bill 9843, after a contest by Gehr.

A comparison of these bills with the proposed license, required by the officials of the Territory of Hawaii, and accepted by Parker, Ballou, McClanahan, Gehr, Jones, et al., will prove instructive.

NO FAVOR ASKED, SIMPLY JUSTICE.

You, gentlemen of this Committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico, are men who control affairs of National importance.

You are busy men with much to occupy your attention.

The Kohala ditch matter is of minor importance when compared with the other matters which occupy your attention, but still you must pass upon them, and your decision is of vital importance to others.

Will you not, before you cast your vote in this matter, read carefully the entire testimony given in this case?

Its passage will cause irreparable injury.

Its defeat will harm no interest not seeking undue advantage through improper methods.

ARTHUR C. GEHR.

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Theo. H. Davies & Co.
(Limited.)
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The Kohala Sugar Company.
The Waimea Sugar Mill Company.
The Fultion Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo.
The Standard Oil Company.
The George F. Blake Steam Pump
Weston's Centrifugal.
The New England Mutual Life Insurance
Company, of Boston.
The Aetna Fire Insurance Company, of
Hartford, Conn.
The Alliance Assurance Company, of
London.

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Rostan, Jobert, Velpau, and others, combines all
the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the
kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.
THERAPION NO. 1 maintains its world-
renowned and well-merited reputation for disor-
ders of the kidneys, pelvis in the back, and
kindred ailments, affording prompt relief where
other well-tried remedies have been powerless.
THERAPION NO. 2 for impurities of the blood,
acidity, constipation, indigestion, and swelling
of joints, gout, rheumatism, & all diseases for which
it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury,
sarsaparilla, &c., so the destructive influence of
these and the danger to health. This preparation purifies
the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly
eliminates all poisonous matter from the body.
THERAPION NO. 3 for exhaustion, sleep-
lessness, and all distressing consequences of
disipation, worry, overwork, &c. It possesses
surprising power in restoring strength and vigor to
those suffering from the enervating influences of
long residence in hot, sultry climates.
THERAPION is sold by the principal
Chemists and Druggists throughout the world.
Price in England, 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d. In order-
ing state which of the three numbers is re-
quired, and observe that the word "Therapion"
appears on the British Government Stamp in
white letters on a red ground affixed to every
package by order of His Majesty's Hon.
Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

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Canadian Pacific Railway.

WILL RIG ANDROMEDA

**Old Bark Taken
to Railway
Wharf.**

The old bark Andromeda was hauled
alongside one of the Railway wharves
yesterday, and today Captain Kitt-
guard, port captain in San Francisco
for the Charles Nelson Company, will
begin the direction of the operations of
the force of men who are to put new
rigging on her. This company pur-
chased the bark at an auction held in
that city recently, and will evidently
endeavor to make quick profit of their
purchase.

The Andromeda, a hulk with only two
sticks in her for masts, has been lying
in the Row since September 23. The
vessel left Iquique in ballast for Hum-
boldt Bay on July 25, last year. She
had between seven and eight hundred
tons of sand and stone in her for ball-
ast, and had fair weather as far as 13
north. On the 29th of August the bar-
ometer was observed to be falling
rapidly, and the wind came strong
from the west. The officers of the
Andromeda thought that the signs por-
tended the coming of a cyclone, and
shortened sail to meet it. She was
carrying only two lower topmasts, the
foremast, and the fore staysail when the
wind struck her, chopping around and
coming up strong from the south. The
storm grew stronger as night came on,
and at about seven thirty the lower
topmast carried away on the main. The
foremast and the fore staysail went next,
and the vessel fell over into the sea,
becoming totally unmanageable. Just
as she rolled over, two immense seas
struck her, and her ballast shifted, the
ship rolling over to port and seeming
in danger of capsizing.

Some of the crew were sent below to
shift her ballast. In an effort to right
her, and one man was caught and bur-
ied in the sand during the frightful
rolling of the vessel. The night was
black, the vessel was half buried in the
tremendous seas that swept over her,
and it was with the utmost difficulty
that any work could be done on her
decks at all. It seemed, every moment,
that the seas would swamp the ship,
when the Captain gave orders to cut
away her main rigging. With the main,
the mizzen topmast also went
over the side, and a few strokes of the
axe sent the foretops over also. Some
of the rigging dragged beside the ship
all night, threatening to capsize her,
but it was cut away at daylight and
the vessel slowly came upright.

Almost a wreck, the Andromeda was
put under a jury rig by her brave cap-
tain and crew and thus slowly made
her way to Honolulu. The vessel was
well stocked with provisions, and so
there was no suffering on account of
lack of food aboard.

Annual Meetings.
The following are the annual meet-
ings of corporations and sugar plan-
tations to be held this month:

Hustace & Co., Ltd., on Saturday,
February 14, at 10 a. m., at the office of
James F. Morgan, Queen street.

Kihel Plantation Company, Ltd., on
Wednesday, February 18, at 2 p. m., in
Assembly Hall, over Castle & Cooke,
Ltd.

Kohala Sugar Company on Monday,
February 23, at 10 a. m., at the office of
Castle & Cooke, Ltd.

Kekaha Sugar Company on Wednes-
day, February 25, at 11 a. m., at the
office of Hackfeld & Co.

Kipahulu Sugar Company, Ltd., on
Wednesday, February 25, at the office of
Hackfeld & Co.

Kukaula Plantation Company, Ltd.,
Wednesday, February 25, at 4 p. m., at
the office of Hackfeld & Co.

Kahuku Plantation Company, Ltd., on
Wednesday, February 25, at 10 a. m., at
the office of Alexander & Baldwin, Ltd.

Waimea Sugar Mill Company on Wed-
nesday, February 25, at 10 a. m., in
Assembly Hall, over Castle & Cooke,
Ltd.

Kohala Sugar Company, on Thursday,
February 26, at 10 a. m., at the office of
Hackfeld & Co.

Waialua Agricultural Company, Ltd.,
on Thursday, February 26, at 10 a. m.,
in Assembly Hall, over Castle & Cooke,
Ltd.

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Com-
pany, on Thursday, February 26, at 11
a. m., at the office of Hackfeld & Co.

Hawaii Mill Company, Ltd., on Thurs-
day, February 26, at 2 p. m., at the office
of Hackfeld & Co.

South Kona Agricultural Company, on
Thursday, February 26, at 3 p. m., at the
office of W. B. Castle.

Ewa Plantation Company, on Friday,
February 27, at 10 a. m., in Assembly
Hall, over Castle & Cooke, Ltd.

Oahu Sugar Company, Ltd., on Fri-
day, February 27, at 2 p. m., at the of-
fice of Hackfeld & Co.

Pioneer Mill Company, Ltd., on Sat-
urday, February 28, at 10 o'clock a. m.,
at the office of Hackfeld & Co.

The annual meeting of the stock-
holders of the Hawaiian Sugar Co. will
be held at the office of Alexander &
Baldwin, Ltd., on Thursday, Feb. 28th,
at 10 o'clock a. m.

HOW TO STOP A COUGH.
A simple but effective remedy is the
following:

Breathing through the nostrils, in-
hale a full breath as slowly as is possi-
ble without causing fatigue. Repeat the
operation ten times. This will stop
the coughing for about a quarter of an
hour. Take a dose of Chamberlain's
Cough Remedy during the full and the
medicine will have a better opportunity
to act and will speedily effect a com-
plete cure. It always cures and cures
quickly. All dealers and druggists,
Henson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for
Hawaii, sell it.

MAUI'S COUNTY SEAT THE BURNING QUESTION

**Citizens There Ask "Should the Molokai Settle-
ment Be Included?"—Baldwin Opposed to
County School Board Control.**

MAUI, February 14.—The excitement
of the week concerned the pros and
cons of the county seat question. Is
it to be Wailuku or Lahaina seems to
be the burning topic of the moment.

The discussion has waxed exceedingly
warm in Wailuku town during the past
week. Attorneys John Richardson and
Peter Nea of Lahaina have been trying
to persuade the Wailukans of the su-
perior qualifications of Lahaina. Of
course the large majority of Wailuku
citizens are in favor of their own town
for the county capital, but there are a
few prominent people in favor of La-
haina, among whom is mentioned Cir-
cuit Judge J. W. Kalua.

And then the Lahaina agitators claim
that Hon. W. P. Hala and the majority
of the citizens of Hana are in favor of
Lahaina. They also claim that they
have won over two-thirds of the legis-
lators to their view of the question.
They probably much over-estimate their
strength. If put to the vote of the
people the result would be a very
close one, with the three small districts
of Lahaina, Molokai and Hana arrayed
against the two large districts of Wa-
luku and Makawao. It would be a
shame if by any chance in the uncer-
tain game of politics the county seat
should be placed elsewhere than in
Wailuku, the principal town of Maui,
situated as it is in the geographical
center of the island.

During the week meetings for the
purpose of settling the question have
been held in Wailuku and Wailuku.
The meeting that was to have been
held last night in Wailuku court house
was postponed until Monday evening
of next week.

On Monday, February 9, the execu-
tive committee of the district committee
chosen by the Republicans of Maui and
Molokai met at Kahului custom house
and endorsed the county bill as it
stands, with the county seat at Wailuku
as is stated in the bill.

The sentiment of this committee was
unanimously opposed to placing the
schools under county boards. Messrs.
H. P. Baldwin and W. O. Alken made
speeches to that effect. During the
meeting a curious question, suggested
by the Kanae Republicans, cropped
up. "Should the Molokai settlement be
included in the County of Maui?"
Should the 225 or 250 voters of the set-
tlement have the privilege of voting
upon, and in some cases deciding, ques-
tions of great local importance? Not
to them, the citizens of Kalaupapa and
Kahawao, for they are not only com-
pletely isolated, but will be supported
by the Territory. Then, too, many of
the residents of the settlement, and in
fact a majority of them, have come
from the other islands and know little
of Maui.

Why not form a Kalaupapa county,
with laws suitable to the existing con-
ditions? Would this be class legisla-
tion?

LEGISLATORS LISTEN TO THE ARGUMENTS OF MERCHANTS

(From Sunday's Daily.)

Republican senators and representa-
tives spent two hours yesterday after-
noon listening to suggestions from busi-
ness men and others, as to amend-
ments in the county law which will
make for the benefit of the community
at large. There was apparent wide dif-
ference of opinion when the matter of
the license tax was considered, but
there was nothing done finally, for the
fact remains that the caucus is hardly
more than an advisory body, and the
members of the various houses will act
as they see fit later.

The caucus adjourned to meet again
on Monday evening, and the outlook
is that the session will be an executive
one, and that there will be action as
to the officials of the House, whose or-
ganization takes place on Wednesday.
There are several candidates in the
field for speaker. Chillingworth is in
the lead, perhaps, but Kumaia has
been securing some strength among
the incoming members, and there is a
deal of quiet talk that John Randall,
as a man who has had experience in
matters legislative would make a good
chairman of what promises to be an
exceptionally important session of the
body. For the other places there are
a host of applicants, and the feeling
is that without an executive session
there would be consumed too much time
in getting over the ground.

There was no presentation of the
views of the liquor men, though the
temperance people gave out their local
option measure, which was properly
introduced as an amendment to the
bill in its place, and with its number.
The only incident other than of purely ar-
gumentative presentation, was when J.
H. Craig, who had been asked to give
an opinion, prefaced his remarks by
saying that he considered all men dis-
honored until they were proven honest,
to which remark Chillingworth took
not exception and called down the
speaker, saying that there should be
reasons and not opinions given. Other-
wise the afternoon passed off without
incident.

George W. Smith said that he ap-
peared as representative of the Mer-
chants Association. As a member of
the association which framed the
county law he would say that legisla-
tors should be the providers of existing
law. The reasoning as to taxes was
one to which the Merchants Associa-
tion was opposed on general principles.
Henson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for
Hawaii, sell it.

Yesterday, February 13, Sub-Land
Agent W. O. Alken and Government
Surveyor S. M. Kanakani of Hono-
lulu held a meeting in the Kooka,
Kula, school cottage for applications
for the government lands of lower Ka-
maole. The meeting was called to ob-
tain the names of and to find out the
wishes of the applicants. About thirty
were present and they all expressed a
desire to have the land cut up into
60-acre lots instead of 15-acre parcels,
as desired by the land officials. Land
Commissioner E. S. Boyd is expected on
Maui next week to investigate mat-
ters. Recently S. M. Kanakani has
been making some preliminary surveys
of a forest line. He will later divide
the Kamaole government land into lots
as soon as the number of acres of each
piece is decided upon.

STRAY NOTES.
The coldest week in years—the ther-
mometer was 44 degrees at Haleakala
Ranch on Thursday and 48 degrees at
Puuhihi, Makawao.
Dengue or breakbone fever is abating.
The Lahaina invalids are all re-
covering. One new case is reported
from Kahului.
Tonight at Puuene Club House, Hotel
Renwick, the clubmen give a St.
Valentine's dance.
Recently in a Maui Sunday School
the teacher asked a little girl to read
the verse: "Pray without ceasing."
The little one rendered it, "Pray with-
out casing." All the other members of
the class agreed that the rendering was
correct. When asked by the teacher
for an explanation of the meaning a
little Japanese girl said it meant "pray
without kerosene." She was accustomed
to hear the illuminating fluid men-
tioned as by the case.

David Morton, who has recently re-
signed his position as bookkeeper of
the Haleakala Ranch, and Ed. Rogers,
the police station clerk, are the two can-
didates for sheriff's clerk, recently
made vacant by the resignation of
George Cumming, the new captain of
Wailuku police.

Messrs. Samuel T. and Wallace Alex-
ander of Oakland have been the guests
of H. P. and H. A. Baldwin during the
week.
Kaamalas state that dengue fever
originated at Lahaina fifty years ago
and because of its origin was called
"Lahaina fever."

On the afternoon of the 10th the Ma-
kawao Ladies' Aid and Missionary So-
cieties met at the Pala residence of
Mrs. D. C. Lindsay.

The great whistle of the Puuene mill
has been heard twelve to fifteen miles up
on Haleakala on several occasions dur-
ing the week.

Weather—North rain on Friday af-
ternoon; the rest of the week pleasant
but very cold and continued heavy surf.

roads of drummers. With all the taxes
and license added it meant simply
that the merchants were at a disadvan-
tage as against the drummers. The
merchants would not oppose paying a
license were it not for the fact that
drummers were compelled to pay a li-
cense as well. One firm of San Fran-
cisco did \$300,000 business in this Ter-
ritory last year and all the expense was
the hiring of a room in a hotel and that
would have to be done at any event.
Mr. Macfarlane said that it might be
possible to reach the drummers by a
provision of the income tax but that
was a matter for legal minds.

Mr. Chillingworth suggested that he
had interested himself in the license
matter because he believed that the
Chinese and Japanese small shops
were simply branches of wholesale
houses, which imported goods, sold
them in this way and all the profit went
abroad. Mr. Macfarlane said he
thought all the goods in the Japanese
stores were paid for, as he thought
there was no credit obtainable for them.
He said he knew there was much illicit
trade through such houses.

Again Mr. Chillingworth said that
there must be revenue and asked what
was suggested. Mr. Macfarlane said
then it came to a question of which
was the lesser evil, for all to pay a tax
or for the Japanese to escape. The com-
petition was so close now that the
drummers were at a great disadvan-
tage. Mr. Andrade was told by Mr.
Macfarlane that the man who sold \$500-
000 worth of goods was a dealer in dry
goods. Chillingworth said that the
saloon objected that if there is no li-
cense many shops took Federal license
and would sell liquor illicitly.

M. A. Gonsalves said that the best
plan perhaps would be to cut down the
license so that the storekeepers could
pay it and sell liquor legally instead of
illicitly. He said that a low license
would mean that the small grocer would
be able to take a license, not to sell by
glass but by bottle or package, and this
would make a source of revenue.

Mr. Macfarlane said in answer to
Senator Isenberg, that if there must be
a license it should be a flat rate and
not a sales rate.

Mr. Smith said he would like the
legislators to consider carefully the sug-
gestion that the competition of main-
land drummers made the license tax
a burden. As to the placing of a flat
tax to reach the Japanese he said
reaching them over the heads of legiti-
mate merchants, he thought it would
mean that the merchants were made

MONEY IN VANILLA

**John Kidwell Made a
Fine Profit on
Beans.**

John Kidwell, the veteran agricultur-
ist talked instructively yesterday about
small farming. Speaking of vanilla
beans, he said:

"I tried them in a small way, many
years ago on a tract 24 by 40 situated on
Beretania street. I got cuttings from
Mexico and planted them around the
fence. Inside of three years the vines
matured and I transferred the pollen to
the productive flowers, using for the
purpose a scissors point. This was the
hardest work in the venture, but it paid
and out of the little garden I got 150
pounds of fine vanilla beans. All but
about 50 pounds I sent away as sam-
ples. Those which went to London
brought back a complimentary letter in
which I was asked to send 500 pounds
with which to try the market. A New
York house wrote that the beans were
as good as those from Tahiti, which
didn't please me, because I thought
them better. The crop I had left I sold
to Hollister & Co. for six dollars per
pound, realizing \$300 on the deal. Sev-
eral capitalists, among them Z. S.
Spalding, wanted to back me on a large
scale, but I was getting interested in
pineapples and let the matter drop.
But I showed what could be done. If
one should put out a large acreage,
planting the rows five feet apart and
the cuttings one foot apart, and making
sure of enough labor during the two or
three months when the flowers are
ready to 'marry' I believe there would
be money in it."

The best grades of vanilla beans
have sold in London for as much as \$20
per pound and were lately quoted at
\$10. Mr. Kidwell thinks the labor on
a vanilla farm would be suitable for
Japanese women, and says that about
twenty-five to the acre might be re-
quired for three months in the year.

E. A. McInerney said that the com-
petition of agents was being felt heav-
ily, the jobbing trade in shoes for in-
stance being killed by this sort of com-
petition. The agents spent no money
but took cash out of the country. W.
W. Hall said that he found the same in
his line of trade and that the money
taken out of the country was a serious
loss. Mr. Wakefield said that the prin-
cipal competition was from the agents
and commission men who could do busi-
ness on practically no expense. To put
a tax on legitimate small trade would
work a hardship as the dealers had a
hard year.

L. E. Pinkham said that he repre-
sented the Builders and Traders' Ex-
change and would propose three meas-
ures. Building and sanitary regula-
tions and a labor bill. The caucus did
not have time to read all bills but Mr.
Pinkham read the labor bill. This
measure provides that all laborers em-
ployed on public work of the Territory
or any political subdivision shall be
citizens or eligible to become citizens,
except in emergency when the chief ex-
ecutive authority may permit the em-
ployment of non-citizens for a short
time. Eight hours shall constitute a
day's work and there is a penalty
clause, which provides fine and im-
prisonment for infraction of law. The
caucus decided that it could not take
such bills and suggested that they
should be given to some representa-
tive to introduce. Senator Isenberg
suggested that all such things should be
proposed in duplicate for the benefit
of Senators and Representatives.

The Rev. W. D. Westervelt then pro-
posed the local option law which will
have the support of the temperance
people. It takes the form of a new
section of the county bill and is as
follows:

Sec. 373a. On receipt of petition signed
by 200 of the qualified voters of any
county, district, ward or precinct that
an election shall be held to determine
whether intoxicating liquors shall or
shall not be sold as a beverage therein,
the governor shall order an election to
be held under the existing regulations
not less than thirty nor more than
forty days thereafter at which such
question shall be submitted to the vot-
ers of such county, district, ward or
precinct.

The register of voters of the last pre-
vious election shall be used and the
election boards of same act except in
cases where the election is held at the
same time as the regular election.

The ballot shall be as follows:

For License

Against License

and shall be marked by the voter in
the manner now required by law. If
the majority of the votes cast in
such election shall be against a license,
then, from and after thirty days from
the date of said election and for a
period of two years, and thereafter un-
til a new election shall have been held
under this section, it shall be unlawful
to sell intoxicating liquor as a beverage
within such limits, and no license to sell
the same shall be issued within the
limits of such county, district, ward or
precinct.

Any licensee under the liquor laws of
the territory shall be entitled to a re-
fund of such a part of the fee paid by
him for his license as is proportionate
to the unexpired term of his license
when the same is made inoperative by
any election under this act, and the
county treasurer shall refund the same.
Dr. Westervelt said that the amend-
ment was presented without any argu-
ment but he and Mr. Muckley were
present to answer questions. Senator
McInerney brought up the question
that there was no provision to limit the
number of elections. Dr. Westervelt
said that it was all for two years and
that during that period there could be
no other election. Mr. Chillingworth
said there could be no taking away of



If you are young,
you naturally ap-
pear so.
If you are old,
why appear so?
Ayer's Hair Vigor
will surely restore
color to your gray
hair, and will give
it all the
wealth and
glory of ear-
ly life. It
will stop
falling of the hair
also, and
will keep
the scalp clean and healthy, entirely
free from dandruff.

And it makes the hair grow thick
and long. This is because it is a hair-
food, giving to the hair just what it
needs to make it grow as nature in-
tended.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

There's a pleasure in offering to you
such a preparation; while you will cer-
tainly feel a sense of security in using
something that others have used for
half a century.
Do not be deceived by cheap imita-
tions which will only disappoint you.
Make sure that you get the genuine
Ayer's Hair Vigor.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

THE FIRST American Savings & Trust Co.

OF HAWAII, LTD.

Capital, \$250,000.00.

President Cecil Brown

Vice-President M. P. Robinson

Cashier W. G. Cooper

Principal Office: Corner Fort and
King streets.

SAVINGS DEPOSITS received and
interest allowed for yearly deposits at
the rate of 4½ per cent per annum.
Rules and regulations furnished upon

request.

We Can

recommend

Dr. Bigelow's

ANTISEPTIC

SKIN SOAP

as the best soap for medi-
cinal and toilet use.

TRY IT

Per cake, 25c.

Per box, 50c.

Hollister

Drug COMPANY.

Fort Street.

CHAS. BREWER & CO'S.

NEW YORK LINE

Regular Packets

Sailing from

NEW YORK to HONOLULU

at regular intervals.

For freight rates apply to

CHAS. BREWER & CO.,

27 Kibby St., Boston.

or C. BREWER & CO.,

LIMITED, HONOLULU.

a vested right and that it would take
a separate act to pay back any portion
of license fees. Mr. Westervelt said
that if there was any fairer method of
bringing together liquor men and tem-
perance people he would adopt it and
work along those lines. The amend-
ment as offered by the Anti-Saloon
League was received and placed on file
against the protest of Senator Isenberg,
who said there was no precedent for
such action.

Mr. Harris then called attention to a
provision of the county law which gives
control of certain contracts to the
supervisors, if the county surveyor
thinks it possible to do the work at lower
figures.

J. H. Craig said that the proposal
would place a premium on dishonesty
as there was a temptation in the way.
If the county surveyor could suggest
that a contract could be performed at
a cheaper rate he might have bids
thrown out and by a stroke of the pen
could make changes meaning thousands
of dollars. To Senator McCandless
Craig said that dishonesty could be
used to the extent of \$10,000 on a \$50,000
building. He said also that he did not
consider that a surveyor was a proper
person to superintend buildings.

The bark E. N. Castle, Nilson, came
into port Saturday. After days from
San Francisco. She had a smooth
trip, and sighted nothing.

Homburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., AGTS.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.**Fortuna General Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.**

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,
General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for Sea River and Land Transport. of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,
Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

The Bank of Hawaii LIMITED.

Incorporated Under the Laws of the Republic of Hawaii.

CAPITAL \$500,000.00

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS.

Chas. M. Cooke President
P. C. Jones Vice President
C. H. Cooke Cashier
F. C. Atherton Assistant Cashier
Directors—Henry Waterhouse, Tom May, F. W. Macfarlane, E. D. Tenney, J. A. McCandless.

Solicits the Accounts of Firms, Corporations, Trusts, Individuals, and will promptly and carefully attend to all business connected with banking entrusted to it. Sell and Purchase Foreign Exchange, Issue Letters of Credit.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.

Ordinary and Term Deposits received and interest allowed in accordance with rules and conditions printed in pass books, copies of which may be had on application.
Judd Building, Fort Street.

**The Timekeeping Kind**

We sell a fine heavy solid gold, hunting or open face, plain or engraved, with 17-jewel movement for

\$50.00.

Also much cheaper ones; but there's a difference, of course.

For perfection of time keeping and sterling worth you cannot do better than to purchase one of our specials at

\$50.00.

H. F. WICHMAN
BOX 342.

Gardening Calendar Based on 1902 Plantings at Kamehameha Farm, Kamehameha Schools, Honolulu.

January	February	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
<p>Sow in a well drained, sheltered location for transplanting:</p> <p>Artichoke Asparagus Broccoli Brussels Sprouts Cabbage Cauliflower Celery Collards Egg Plant Kale Okra Parsley Rhubarb Tomatoes Herbs</p> <p>If ground is well drained and protected from winds, sow without transplanting:</p> <p>Beets Carrots Lettuce Peas Radish Turnips</p>	<p>Duplicate all sowings which may have failed in January and in addition plant in open field providing ground permits working:</p> <p>Beans (all varieties) Corn, Sweet Cucumbers Endive Horse Radish (Roots) Leeks Musk and Water Melons Mustard (for greens) Onions Pumpkins Parsnips Peppers Rabbits Spinach Squash Ruta Baga</p>	<p>ALL seeds sown in January and February may be sown in March with good success and if the earlier months proved unusually wet and windy better success may be expected excepting peas.</p> <p>Onion sets may be sown in March.</p>	<p>Onion sets may be sown in March.</p>	<p>Onion sets may be sown in March.</p>	<p>Onion sets may be sown in March.</p>	<p>Onion sets may be sown in March.</p>	<p>Onion sets may be sown in March.</p>	<p>Onion sets may be sown in March.</p>	<p>Onion sets may be sown in March.</p>	<p>Onion sets may be sown in March.</p>	

WHEN TO PLANT FLOWERS IN HONOLULU.

Amara-Plant seed in January; bloom in May; can be planted up to June.
Fuchsia-Plant seed in September, November and December; bloom in January, February and March.
Chrysanthemum-Transplant in June, July and August; bloom between October and December.
Gibber-Plant seed in any warm month up to September.

COMMERCIAL NEWS

EDWARD M. BOYD.

Once more fire claims occupy a large share of the attention of the business people and that to an extent which is warranted by the developments. The fact is that the way seems clear for an early settlement of the many points which surround the payment of the remainder of the money necessary for the liquidation of the awards, and what is better still, it is coming in a way which promises to add materially to the circulating medium of the Territory. No news in connection with the whole matter has been received with greater satisfaction than that a disbursing agent with the million is coming, for with the sending forward of sugars there will be ample credits on the mainland, and the importation of money will have to come.

Some facts have been brought to light in the investigations as to a total market for the issue of bonds, which are encouraging too, to the business people. It has been the popular belief that a large amount of the fire claims warrants have passed out of the hands of the original claimants, and into the hands of the banks and large houses. This was believed to have been done to a very large extent by the merchants of the Oriental section, and the opinion of the business folk was that the annoyance connected with the collection of the monies would be great. The suggestion made in these columns some weeks ago, that perhaps the payment of the remainder of the awards might be expedited by the taking of one third of the amounts due, in bonds, by the claimants, was taken up by Secretary Carter and he went to the banks and the large houses for the purpose of ascertaining their feeling in the matter, and learning as well what proportion of the bond issue could be provided for in this way.

While it is of course impossible to give exact figures covering the holdings of the various institutions, the fact was developed that the banks and greater business houses do not hold warrants to exceed \$150,000, if the statements of a few are borne out by later investigations covering all of them. This is indeed cheering news, for it means that despite the hard times the losers by the great fire have held on to their claims, have weathered the financial storm safely thus far, and now are ready to receive the full amount of their awards, without discounts at the hands of persons who have carried them. This would incline one to the belief that the million of the government once it is disbursed here, would be put into immediate circulation. There seems, however, little chance that there could be advantage taken of the plan for payments in bonds, for the reason that the great majority of the claims are for such small sums. Thus some 6,500 of the total of the claims are for amounts of less than \$1,000. The 250, in round numbers, range from simply a few dollars above that sum to the heaviest award of \$40,000 to the Kaunakapili church.

Governor Dole tells me that he thinks to secure immediate payment it may be necessary to organize a plan for the local absorption of the bonds, but from the opinions of financial men, there appears to be a belief that there will be found a mainland market for them. Legislators have given assurance to Secretary Carter, that they will assist in every way in the making of preparations for immediate marketing of bonds, but how far they may go is a question. It would appear that Congress had intended that the burden which is to be assumed by the Territory shall be only of four per cent interest on the issue. The suggestion has been made that the Territory might, by the appropriation of a sum for expenses, make the bonds of a higher rate by the addition of a substantial premium, but this would be transparent, and in the opinion of some persons, illegal.

The transfer of the silver coin of the Islands to the vaults of the First National bank for transmission, goes on briskly. The Alameda brought last evening \$150,000 more silver for the bank, and there is being piled up in its vaults the Kalakaua coins at a great rate. President Brown told me that the redemption was progressing in a manner entirely satisfactory to him, and that further shipments of silver would be made when the coin offerings demanded it.

The slight increase in the price of raw sugar means little to local producers, and in the face of the condition of the plantings and the crops as well is hard to understand. The reports of the refined market show that the consumption is very low, and the stocks of granulated large, everywhere. This condition will not permit any purchases, for every one of the great refineries, excepting only Arbuckle's, is shut down and will not be started again until there is a perceptible advance in the market. The discrepancy between beet and centrifugal grows, the London prices of the former being 1 1/4 above the prices of a year ago. All of this is taken to mean that when the price begins to ascend it will do so with a bound. Meanwhile the shipping of the first sugar is going on and very soon the loading of the fleet of hookers for around the Horn will begin.

The reports from the plantations continue to be encouraging and the annual meetings of the month are expected to bring good to all of the stockholders. There have been a street full of rumors as to the possible changes in alignment of the plantations in various sections, but there has developed a solidarity here which in one instance at least prevented the taking up of an opportunity to purchase a control of one of the best estates, for the simple reason that had it been done the agency would have passed from local control.

The prices during the past week have shown little change, the principal point of interest being the advance of Pioneer to par, on a sale of fourteen shares, this being a jump from the last reported sale of \$7.50. Hawaiian Sugar also advanced \$1.50 on a sale of twenty-five shares at \$29. Ewa was strong at \$24.25, the ruling rate, and several large blocks went on the market and were taken up right along. Altogether 580 shares were transferred and the buyers are still willing to take the stock. There was a sale of ten shares at \$24.50. Wai'alua fell off to \$32.50 for fifteen, and the same number of shares of Kihel sold at \$7.

In the miscellaneous list there was some buying of Wilder Steamship. There has been no recent trading in the stock which was quoted at par. One sale of 100 shares made the price \$95 and as there was still a demand an offering of fifty-four shares sent it up to \$100. It is understood that the holding of the principal owners is being strengthened and that there will be still further purchases in the same quarters. Inter Island seemed to feel the advance for forty-two shares sold at \$110, a fine jump. The buying is being done by a director of the company who is making up a good block. There was a slight fall in the bond market, \$4,000 of Ewa bonds being rated at \$100 and \$6,000 of O. R. & L. Co. at \$104 flat. Sugar on Hawaii reported by Admiral Beckley as follows: Oahu, 31,200; Wai'alua, 6800; Hawi Mill, 2700; Wai'alua, 10,000; Pepeekeo, 5500; Honouliuli, 4200; Hakalau, 16,000; Laupahoehoe, 3000; Oahu, 5300; Kula, 4500; Hamakua, 10,000; Paauhau, 3000; Honokaa, 4500; Kukuhaele, 3000; Punaluu, 12,000; Honuapo, 1215.

CARELESS MOTHERS

THEY ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR MUCH SUFFERING.

Many a Woman Can Trace the Cause of Her Trouble to Neglected Girlhood. One of the Exceptions.

Three-fourths of the women who are suffering could truthfully say that their mothers are to blame for their trouble. Perhaps, the proportion is even greater. How grateful then must be the woman whose prudent mother brought her safely through the critical period of her girlhood, guarded her health and fitted her for perfect womanhood. Such was the case with Mrs. A. L. Luckie, of 419 Lindenwood avenue, St. Charles, Mo. She says:

"When I was fourteen years old, I was afflicted like many girls upon arriving at about that age and the credit is due my mother and Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People that I came through it safely. In addition to the trouble mentioned I was so pale that it seemed my veins were empty of blood. I was delicate and without strength or ambition. But my mother gave me Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and a few boxes restored me to health and brought good color to my cheeks.

"Later on in life I used this remedy again with just as good results and now we always keep them in the house. I am now regular and I am in excellent health, thanks to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People cure cases like this because they go to the root of the disease. Other remedies act on the symptoms—these marvelous vegetable pills remove the cause of the trouble. Not only have they cured hundreds of cases similar to Mrs. Luckie's but they have proven themselves to be an unfailing specific for all diseases arising from impure or impoverished blood and weakened nerves—two fruitful causes of nearly all the ills to which humankind is heir. They are an unfailing specific for locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, after-effects of the grip, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexion and all forms of weakness either in male or female. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are sold in boxes at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50, and may be had of all druggists, or direct by mail from Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

FATHER VALENTIN IS HONORED

Father Valentine was accorded a reception on Saturday evening in the vestry room adjoining St. Augustine's chapel at Waikiki, which was largely attended. The reception was given in honor of Father Valentine's patron, Saint Valentine, he having taken the name when he entered the religious order to which he now belongs. The room was attractively decorated

BEAUTIFULSKIN
Soft White Hands
Luxuriant Hair
Produced by
CUTICURA SOAP.

MILLIONS OF WOMEN USE CUTICURA SOAP exclusively for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, in the form of baths for annoying irritations and chafings, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women and especially mothers, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. No amount of persuasion can induce those who have once used it to use any other, especially for preserving and purifying the skin, scalp, and hair of infants and children. CUTICURA SOAP combines delicate emollient properties derived from CUTICURA, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients, and the most refreshing of flower odors. No other medicated soap ever compounded is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic toilet soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Thus it combines, in ONE SOAP at ONE PRICE, the BEST skin and complexion soap, the BEST toilet and BEST baby soap in the world.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour,

Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickest cuticle; CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal; and CUTICURA Bisulphate, to cool and cleanse the blood. SINGULARLY SOFTENING AND CURE THE SEVEREST HUMOURS, with loss of hair, when all other falls. Sold throughout the world. "All about the Skin, Scalp, and Hair," post free, of Aust. Depot, R. TOWNS & CO., Sydney, N.S.W. So. African Depot: LEXSON LTD., Cape Town. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CO., Sole Props., Boston, U.S.A.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

Coughs, Colds, Asthma and Bronchitis.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE—Vice Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR OF CHLORODYNE; that the whole story of the defendant, Freeman, was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to. See the Times, July 15, 1884.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN OF EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR CHOLERA, DYSENTERY and DIARRHOEA.

The General Board of Health, London, reports that it ACTS AS A CHARM; one dose generally sufficient.

DR. Gibbon, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "Two doses completely cured me of diarrhoea."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the true palliative in NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cuts short all attacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.

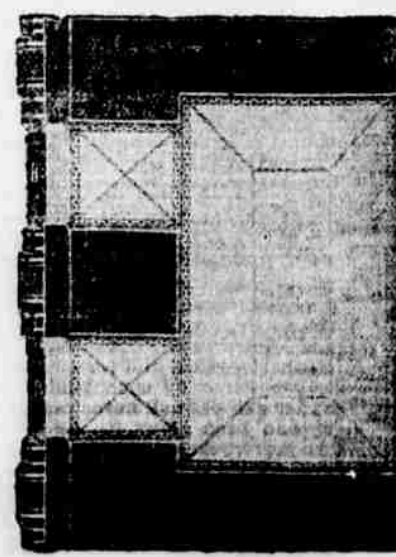
IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The immense sale of this Remedy has given rise to many Unscrupulous Imitations.

N. B.—Every Bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the Government Stamp the name of the inventor, DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE. Sold in bottles, 1s 1/4, 2s 9d and 4s 6d, by all chemists.

Sole Manufacturers, J. T. Davenport, 33 Great Russell St., London.

with vines and flowers from the Cunha collection and presented a pleasing aspect. There was a program of instrumental and vocal music, the first number being given by young ladies. Father Valentine followed with the singing of the Holy City and Ashore, his beautiful voice being peculiarly adapted to both selections. The reverend father was warmly applauded. Sonny Cunha played several piano selections concluding with a pot pourri of enlivening airs.

A dainty collation was served later during which the Catholic Mission band played several selections.

**BLANK BOOKS**

We are Manufacturing Blank Books which for price and workmanship are equal to Coast or Eastern Work. Call for Prices. Telephone Mair. 88.

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE CO.

The book in the upper left hand corner is called an Extra Russia with patent back. It is a substantial binding and the usual style for first class work. The one in the centre shows how the patent back throws the book open flat. The one in the lower right hand corner is called a Full Russia with patent back. It is suitable for those wishing something more stylish than an Extra Russia. We also manufacture any other style desired, such as quarter bound, half bound, three-quarter bound, full bound, etc., on short notice. Every book guaranteed.



ARRIVALS.

Saturday, Feb. 14.

T. K. K. S. S. Nippon Maru, Green, from China and Japan.
O. S. S. Alameda, Dowdell, from San Francisco.
W. S. S. Kinah, Freeman, from Hawaii ports.
W. S. S. Lehua, Naopala, from Molokai ports.
Am. schr. Carrier Dove, Jensen, from Beira to Port Townsend, in distress, ninety-one days out.
Am. schr. Forest Home, Elverson, from Hakodate to San Francisco, in distress, thirty-eight days out.
Am. bark S. N. Castle, Nilson, from San Francisco.
A. H. S. S. Nevada, Weedon, from San Francisco.

Sunday, Feb. 15.

I. I. S. S. Nihau, Thompson, from Kauai ports.
I. I. S. S. W. G. Hall, Thompson, from Kauai ports.
I. I. S. S. Waialeale, Mosher, from Kauai ports.
I. I. S. S. Iwaland, Piltz, from Kauai ports.
W. S. S. Claudine, Parker, from Maui ports.
W. S. S. Kaulani, Dower, from Hawaii ports.
Am. schr. E. B. Jackson, Maas, from Newcastle.
R. M. S. S. Mlowera, Hemming, Victoria.

DEPARTURES.

Saturday, Feb. 14.

T. K. K. S. S. Nippon Maru, Green, for San Francisco.

Sunday, Feb. 15.

H. A. S. S. Nevada, Weedon, for Kaula.
Am. bknt. Irmgard, Schmidt, for San Francisco.
Am. bknt. Encore, Palmgren, for Puget Sound.

PASSENGER LISTS.

The Inter-Island steamer W. G. Hall brought the following passengers from the island of Kauai yesterday: W. G. Sheldon, W. H. Tell, Mrs. W. H. Tell, Miss A. Tell, Miss A. Thomas, Pong Wong, C. W. McLeod, B. E. Boyden, Mrs. Ochiai, Mrs. Ochiai, Mr. Ahana, Dr. Stoggett, Mrs. Correa and two children, O. H. Wong, Lee Yung.

The following passengers came on the Claudine: S. T. Alexander, W. M. Alexander, H. P. Baldwin and wife, A. Berg, Miss A. Paris, H. L. Sham and wife, W. H. Cornwell, Jr., R. R. Cotton, A. G. Correa, W. G. Taylor, Mrs. C. Freitas and three children, E. R. Adams, Henry Davis, J. H. Fuller, S. E. Kalua and wife, Miss M. Kalua, Miss M. Hapenuia, Captain W. Weir, wife and two children, J. H. S. Kaleo, Ah You, Sing You, D. Richards and wife, Mrs. Bailey, M. Richards, Sister Helena and girl, Miss Taverner, S. Houpo and wife, J. Emmesley and wife, Ting Ah Ling, A. H. Braymer and wife, Miss L. Kuanana, B. P. Dillingham, E. B. Pond and wife, P. Pall and wife, F. Kohler, H. M. Deguchi.

VESSELS IN PORT.

ARMY AND NAVY.

U. S. Tug Iroquois, Rodman.

MERCHANTMEN.

(This list does not include coasters.)
Allen A., American schooner, Schargel, Eureka, Feb. 16.
Andromeda, Nor. bk., Iquique, Sept. 23, in distress.
Andrew Welch, Am. bk., Drew, San Francisco, Feb. 5.
Alpena, Am. schr., Birkholm, Newcastle, Feb. 6.
Coronado, Am. bknt., Porter, San Francisco, Jan. 24.
Clarence S. Bement, Am. sp., Grant, Yokohama, Feb. 1.
Carrier Dove, Am. schr., Jensen, Feb. 14.
Cottage Home, Am. schr., Elverson, Feb. 14.
E. B. Jackson, Am. schr., Maas, Newcastle, Feb. 15.
Eldorado, Am. schr., Smith, Newcastle, Feb. 7.
George W. Curtis, Am. sp., Calhoun, Nainamio, Feb. 2.
Helene, Am. schr., Christiansen, San Francisco, Dec. 26.
Henry K. Hall, Am. schr., Piltz, Newcastle, Jan. 31.
Kenilworth, Am. sp., Taylor, Oyster Bay, Feb. 3.
Louisiana, Am. bk., Halcrow, Newcastle, Feb. 4.
R. C. Slade, Am. schr., Sonerud, Gray's Harbor, Feb. 7.
S. N. Castle, Am. bark, Nilson, Feb. 14.

Shipping Notes.

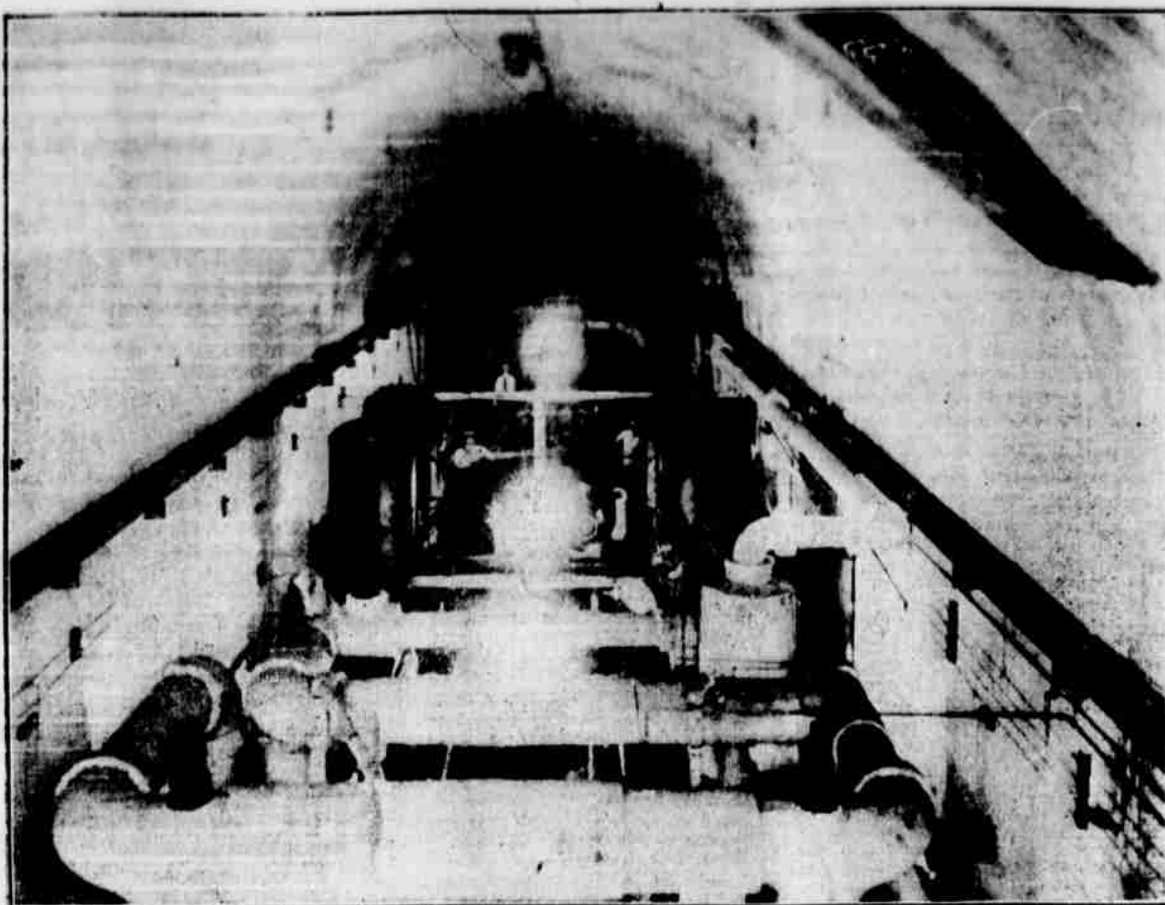
(From Sunday's Daily.)

The Alameda brought \$200,000 in treasure to this city.
The Kinah came into port from her regular trip yesterday, and reports a very rough weather off the island of Hawaii.
The big freighter Nebraska, of the Hawaiian American line, came in yesterday from San Francisco. She brought the rigging for the old Andromeda.
Lieutenant Dean, who was a through passenger on the Nippon Maru yesterday, is the hero who, with twenty-five soldiers, stood off about 500 Filipinos just outside the city of Manila and brought all his men off alive.

(From Monday's daily.)

The Claudine brought 400 bags of sugar on her regular trip to this city yesterday.
The transport Grant is to be converted into a government tender at the Mare Island Navy Yard. She is to be used to dredge the mouth of the Columbia river.

MODEL PUMPING PLANT PLACED IN A GREAT SUBTERRANEAN CHAMBER



By a combination of two great machines the Oahu plantation has secured what is esteemed by engineers as the model pumping station of the islands. The station is at the bottom of a shaft 250 feet in depth and the plan for bettering the service was that of Consulting Engineer Lorenz of the plantation, he having the assistance of C. S. Holloway, of Greenwood, Richardson & Holloway, which firm furnished much of necessary supplies.

The picture is taken from the end of the subterranean chamber the great steam pipes which lead down from the boilers which are at the surface showing in the immediate foreground, the pumping machines extending almost half the length of the chamber. The excavation at the bottom of the shaft

is 150 feet long by thirty feet wide, and is perfectly arranged, being lined with cement walls and kept in a perfectly dry and solid condition. The shaft was excavated where six wells were drilled originally and these were cut off and the twelve-inch pipes now serve as ventilator and air passages.

In addition to the boiler plant on the surface are the blowers and electric light machines and hoisting engines, for the shaft is fitted with an elevator for the employees and supplies. In addition the chamber has two escapes fitted with iron ladders at either end of the room, in conformity with the mining laws of the United States.

The pumping machine is a unique thing in its way. The Riedler compound engine, built by Fraser & Chalmers of Chicago, has the water end attached and in addition the Worthington

duplex water end is combined so as to present the most economical pumping conditions. Whereas the pump originally had a capacity of some 7,000,000 gallons a day against a head of 450 feet, it now has 10,000,000 gallons capacity. The Riedler pump was designed to lift to 750 feet and with the Worthington water end attached accomplishes its new task with perfection of operation.

The wells are not all used in supplying the water to the pump, it having been decided that the water should be taken from an open pump, ten feet square beneath the engine. One well keeps this supplied, the level falling only one foot while the pump is in operation.

The chamber is kept at an equable temperature by fan blowers, the thermometer standing at 92 degrees all the time.

TWO BIG SCHOONERS MAKE PORT IN DIRE DISTRESS

One of Them Had Lost Two Men by Death, and the Other Had Not an Ounce of Food Aboard.

Two ships in dire distress followed each other into port yesterday morning. First, and in the greater distress,

perhaps, came the four masted schooner Carrier Dove, C. Jensen master, all the way from Beira, South Africa, with only the master, the mate and two men left to work the vessel. The voyage, according to the ship's log, was one long tragedy the whole way from Beira to this port, and beyond the African town. The schooner left Aberdeen, on Gray's Harbor, with a load of lumber for Beira on June 29, 1902. She was one man short in her crew when she started, men being scarce and hard to get. Her troubles began the first day out of port. The weather was bad, and she ran down until she had reached the latitude of Cape Horn, on August 27. Then she encountered terrific southerly gales, and for two weeks she was buffeted by such winds and seas as her skipper had never seen, although he had been going to sea for twenty-six years. Everything movable on her decks was swept overboard, and one tremendous sea that broke over her forward swept away her cut-water and shifted her entire deck load so that the ship was listed two feet to port. If the Carrier Dove had not been a staunch ship, then that sea would have swamped her.

Her forecabin was filled with water, and she began to leak so badly that all hands went to the pumps, and worked until human nature could stand no more. She had nine feet of water in her then and Captain Jensen ran for Port Stanley, in the Falklands, to get help and rest his crew.

The weather then moderating and the ship being relieved of water, she continued her voyage and reached Beira on October 11. On November 19 she sailed from there, and the first day at sea John McCar, A. B., who had been drinking heavily in port, but who was not drunk at the time, deliberately jumped overboard. The ship was then making ten knots, but was put about and a boat lowered to save the man. He was swimming strongly, directly away from his rescuers, when Captain Jensen, going aloft to direct the movements of the boat, saw an immense shark in the sea, headed for the swimmer from a direction opposite to that from which the boat of the rescuers was approaching. It was a race between the men and the sea monster, and the horrified skipper was compelled to witness it, unable to do more than urge the men on. By just the narrowest margin the life savers won.

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The excruciating pains of Sciatica grow less severe instantly and soon subside when the course of this oft time troublesome nerve is rubbed vigorously with Kickapoo Indian Oil. Anyone who has Sciatica would give a fortune to be rid of it. A fortune isn't necessary for a cure. Kickapoo Indian Oil costing only 25 cents a bottle will do it.

Kickapoo Oil

ROBS SCIATICA OF ITS TERRORS

"I have used your wonderful Kickapoo Indian Oil with the best results. Being Civil Engineer I am subject to Sciatic pains, Cramps from fording streams, sleeping out of doors in tents, etc. I have derived more relief and benefit for these troubles from one bottle of Kickapoo Indian Oil than from a dozen doctors, and this is without exaggerating."—E. R. Wilson, Chippewa, Falls, Wis.

25 cts. a Bottle at all Druggists

HOBSON DRUG CO. DISTRIBUTORS

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS

List of deeds filed for record February 11th, 1903:

First Party.	Second Party.	Class.
Kukanohoula—M. E. Pavao		D
Mrs. W. Kaku et al.—Moak		D
M. S. Medeiros—Tr. Gear, Lansing & Co.		D
W. C. Achi—R. J. Andrade		D
C. Bertelman, by Sheriff—Mary C. Lucas		D
Kalua—S. E. Kallimoku		D
J. Makinal et al.—Allen & Robinson		D
I. N. Hualalani—L. K. Gilliland		D

List of deeds filed for record February 12th, 1903:

First Party.	Second Party.	Class.
Geo. Herbert et al.—Honolulu Investment Co.		D
Honolulu Investment Co.—C. A. Cofer		D
R. L. Gilliland—Waialeale Co.		D
W. C. Achi—A. Fraga		D
W. C. Achi—A. C. Silva		D
W. C. Markham—W. C. Markham		D

List of deeds filed for record February 13, 1903:

First Party.	Second Party.	Class.
J. K. Clark—P. P. Wood		D
M. and J. S. Scott—M. N. L. Crowninshield		D
M. and J. S. Scott—M. N. L. Crowninshield		D
W. P. Bush—D. Kawanakoa et al.		D

Feb. 5—E. Wood and wife to T. H. Gibson, D., lot 9, Map 25, Wahiawa Tract, Waiala, Oahu. Consideration \$2000.

K. Kahibaum and husband to K. Makia (w), D., int. in Hui land, etc., of Kahana, Koolauloa, Oahu. Consideration \$190.

Feb. 6—E. E. Mossman and wife to C. L. Ellis, D., lot 5, blk. 1, College Hills Tract, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$1000.

Oahu Railway & Land Co. to A. V. Soares, Ex. D., lot 7, blk. 19, Pearl City, Ewa, Oahu.

A. V. Soares and wife to Oahu Railway & Land Co., Ex. D., lot 5, blk. 19, Pearl City, Ewa, Oahu. Consideration \$1, etc.

Feb. 9—Paku (w) to Mana (k), D., int. in 5 acres land, Hamakua, Maui. Consideration \$100.

Kau and husband to Kupa (k), D., int. in 6 p. land, Wailuku, Maui. Consideration \$1, etc.

Kupa and wife to B. Pahoa (k), D., int. in 6 p. land, Wailuku, Maui. Consideration \$1, etc.

M. M. de Medeiros and wife to Mrs. S. Lance, D., por. R. P. 7780, kul. 8629, Puna, Oahu, Hawaii. Consideration \$225 and mtg. \$175.

Kailloha and husband to Kawaimaka (w), D., 9 acres of Grant, 4299, Keheha, Puna, Hawaii. Consideration \$90.

Kailloha and husband to Naeole (k), D., 8 acres of Grant 4299, Keheha, Puna, Hawaii. Consideration \$80.

Feb. 9—Kailloha and husband to Kailloha (w), D., 7 acres of Grant 4299, Keheha, Puna, Hawaii. Consideration \$70.

Kailloha and husband to Watokila (w), D., 6 acres of Grant 4299, Keheha, Puna, Hawaii. Consideration \$60.

M. J. de Colto and wife to Maria de S. Botelho, D., por. lot 8 of Patent 4672, Ahualoa, Hamakua, Hawaii. Consideration \$100.

H. Lee Pat to K. Lee Paty D., int. in premises Kuad, Hamakua, Oahu; int. in 1 share Hui land of Peahi, Hamakua; int. in mtg. note, see lib. 221, fol. 496, Maui. Consideration \$1.

Kailloha and husband to J. Kanahele (k) et al., D., por. kul. 10118, Moaula, Kau, Hawaii. Consideration \$100.

C. R. Titcomb and wife to W. E. Howell, D., 1 share in Hui land of Waima, Kauai. Consideration \$200.

Chas. F. True and wife to M. C. Ellis, D., lot 4, block 1, College Hills, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$1000.

Territory of Hawaii, by Governor, to Kaulana (w), Ex. D., por. kul. 141, Ap. 1, Vineyard St., Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$1.

Kaulana (w) to Territory of Hawaii, by Governor, D., por. kul. 11082, Vineyard St., Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$1.

Hawaiian Sugar Stocks.
SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 13.—Paauhau, \$16; Hawaiian Commercial, \$14; Honokaa, \$17; Makawili, \$19.50; Olohe, \$20.
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 14.—Paauhau, \$16; Hawaiian Commercial, \$14.50; Honokaa, \$18; Makawili, \$20.50; Olohe, \$21.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

AT A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Hawaiian Gazette Co., Ltd., held this date, the following officers and directors were elected to serve during the ensuing year, viz:

L. A. Thurston, President.
W. M. Pomroy, Vice-President.
A. W. Pearson, Treasurer.
C. S. Crane, Secretary.
Ed. Dekum, Auditor.
C. S. CRANE, Secretary Hawaiian Gazette Co., Ltd., Honolulu, Feb. 13th, 1903. 2462

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE Fifth Circuit, Territory of Hawaii. At Chambers, in Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Ana Kiri of Waipake, Koolau, Kauai, deceased. Order of notice of hearing petition for administration.

On reading and filing the petition of J. J. Dunne of Honolulu, alleging that Ana Kiri of Waipake, Koolau, Kauai, died intestate at Waipake, Koolau, Kauai, February, A. D. 1891, leaving property in the Hawaiian Islands necessary to be administered upon, and praying that Letters of Administration be issued to the petitioner, J. J. Dunne:

It is ordered that Friday, the 20th day of March, A. D. 1903, at 10 o'clock a. m. be and hereby is appointed for hearing said petition in the Court Room of this Court at Lihue, at which time and place all persons concerned may appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition should not be granted, and that notice of this order be published in the English and Hawaiian languages for three successive weeks in the Hawaiian Gazette and Kuokoa, newspapers in Honolulu.

Dated at Lihue, February 12th, 1903.

(Signed) J. HARDY, Judge of the Circuit Court of the Fifth Circuit.

JOHN A. PALMER, Clerk of the Circuit Court of the Fifth Circuit.

2462—Feb. 17, 24, Mar. 3.

NO NEED TO SUFFER SO.

"She bears her sickness patiently; she makes no complaint." How often we hear that said and how it stirs the pity in our hearts. There are plenty of sufferers of whom it is true,—of both sexes and all ages. The success of modern science, however, in combating disease is at once a cause for gratitude and wonder. It is well to bear pain patiently, yet is it not better not to be obliged to bear it at all? "Yes, say we all," if we can only prevent suffering or get rid of it. Well, the medical art is making a great record along this line in these days. Remedies have been discovered within the past few years which prove how sincere and persevering has been the search after knowledge, and how rich the reward. Chief among these splendid results is WAMPOL'S PREPARATION now known and used all over the world. For one thing it solves the vexed question of how to employ cod liver oil in consumption and other wasting diseases without doing more harm than good. This alone is a victory second to scarcely any in the history of medicine. Discarding the objectionable peculiarities of this otherwise valuable drug, the preparation, which is palatable as honey contains all the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. It expels the germs of disease from the blood and supplies flesh and strength to the wasted and feeble body. It creates appetite and causes your food to nourish you. It is a wholesome medicine guaranteed to do what is claimed for it. Effective from the first dose. "Never disappoints." Sold by chemists here and everywhere.